ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,955—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1897.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

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CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th March.
B.L. INDIA	8200	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	6237	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
B.L. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.L. CALEDONIA	7458	W. B. Andrews	15th "
		FRIDAY, 5 P.M.	
* THAMES	4236	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	28th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.L. COROMANDEL	4632	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.L. INDIA	8200	R. F. Briscoe	25th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

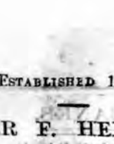
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 8th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasovich	4,213	1st April, 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1895.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, Or VENICE	Fls. 600	Fls. 375	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,255	12th Apl.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,253	24th March 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the S. S. "AGLAIA" to Calcutta on the homeward voyage only.

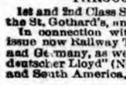
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 22, 1897.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,



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CALCUTTA—84, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, at Interest to be learned on application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
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VOLUMINOUS Private CODE, minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
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GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
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ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
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Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

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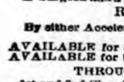
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway in India to all parts of the Globe.
...ENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing Journey at all places of interest.
...ts with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at ...tal Ports and Cities.
...ES to Railway employes, Family Parties
...SSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied ...world to India.
...available at over 2,000 Hotels.
...or Military Officers, Government Offi... Europe via China and America.
...eived, forwarded and insured.
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...ETTERS of CREDIT issued for ...rts of the World.
...change of the day.
...TES, and Foreign money bought
...OCOUNTS kept, and Interest ...nce does not fall below Rs. 1,000 ... of interest on application.
...ENSIONS collected and every ...Money Agency transacted. ...ree on application.
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...Old Court Street House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 27th March, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 25th March, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or anyorder. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about 25th March.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, about 29th March.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 25th March.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 11th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th March, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	Friday noon. 16th April.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	14th May.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

A FRESH SHIPMENT
JUST ARRIVED,
Perfectly Dry and Fully Chlorinated.
Per Bottle, Annas 12.
SPECIAL RATE PER CASE.

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ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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QUALIFIED BY EXAMINATION,

and all Preparations, Manufactures, or Materials sent out, being previously examined by persons possessing SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE, can be thoroughly relied on.

TREACHER & CO. are prepared to furnish Estimates and undertake Contract for Drugs, Disinfectants, and Surgical Instruments of all kinds to RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES, HOSPITALS, in any quantities from stock.

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"THE SILICATE PAINT CO." (CHARLTON),

ARE the sole Manufacturers of the famous SILICATE PAINTS used throughout India for Military and Public Works.

Consumers and Customers of this Company's Manufacturer should see that EVERY PACKAGE bears the Company's TRADE MARK, which is a Garter, crossed by two Paddles, with I. B. O. in the centre. None others are genuine.

SILICATE PAINT } Is Immensely superior and cheaper than Lead Paint.
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"Imperial Zinc White," made by "The Silicate Paint Co.," is the best genuine White Paint that can be obtained, being of exceptional Covering Power, Permanency, Purity, and Brilliancy of Colour. Apply for Colour Card Price List, and Particulars to Sole Manufacturers.

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AUSTRALIAN TINNED MEATS

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ROAST MUTTON.
BOILED ,,
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RUMP STEAK AND ONIONS.

A TIN SHOULD BE IN EVERY TIFFIN BASKET.
Special Reduced Price. Per tin, 9 Annas. Per dozen, assorted, Rs. 6.

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,

Have now on hand a magnificent Collection of

GENTLEMEN'S ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

In Gold and Silver Cases in various sizes. It is with pleasure and confidence that they offer them to the Public, knowing from experience what satisfaction English-made Time-keepers have always given their Owners. Many possessors of English-made Watches could honestly say of them "Fifty years ago I bought an English Watch, since when I have used no other."

English-made Watches come to us with an unbroken accord of advance and a reputation for superiority, extending over a period of 4 centuries. The English Watches offered are the finest Time-keepers, having the best grades of movements ever imported into India, and are guaranteed as being the Acme of Perfection. The following Watch appears to be a special favourite. It is an excellently finished Watch and will last a life-time.

DESCRIPTION.

Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Action, English Lever, Full Plate, Compensated Balance, Isochronous Hair-Spring, and most perfectly jewelled.

Cash Rs. 85-8. Credit Rs. 95.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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GLADSTONE BAGS, TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX,
FITTED TIFFIN BASKETS, FLASKS, MUGS,
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A LARGE DELIVERY OF

ALL WOOL SOAP SHRUNK SAXONY FLANNELS

SUIT Rs. 35.
COAT
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CHOICE PATTERNS.

SPLENDID VALUE.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

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UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

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McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1896, at the Rate of Seven per cent. per Annum, and will be payable on or after the 27th instant, to the proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 13th instant, on application.

By Order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 24th March, 1897.

FOR SALE

AN Opener and Exhaust, a lot of second-hand FIRE BRICKS, Seating Blocks, Engine Foundation Stones, and Cast Iron and Steel Gearing, Bevel Wheels, New Brass Boiler mountings, New Brass Condenser Tubes, New Lowmoor Iron Bolts for Fly-wheel, one piece of Suction Rubber Pipe, etc

A brand new double Cylinder Barring Engine by J. and E. Wood, capable of turning an Engine of about 1,000 horse-power and gearing for about 30,000 Spindles.

A set of boiler mountings, comprising 4 feed check valves, 4 scumming apparatus, 4 blow off cocks and gauge glass cocks for four boilers, all of which are of best material and type. Apply to the—

COLABA LAND AND MILL CO., LD.,
Bombay.

Bombay, 28th January, 1897.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 49 OF 1897.

In the Matter of PALLONJI HORMASJI KATRAKA and KIKABHOY MOTILAL, both lately carrying on business under the name and style of JEHANGIR PALLONJI, in Bombay, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the Joint Petition of JAMSETJI MERWANJI TARACHAND and RUTTONJI FRAMJI BALIBOI, carrying on business in partnership under the name of JAMSETJI RUTTONJI and COMPANY, the Petitioning Creditors of the above-named Insolvents verified by the declaration of the said Jamsedji Merwanji Tarachand was filed in this Honourable Court on the twentieth day of March, instant, and whereas the said Pallonji Hormasji Katgara and Kikabhoy Motilal, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects. Dated this twenty-fourth day of March, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-seven.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 24th day of March, 1897.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S "B." BRAND CHAMPAGNE,

In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

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MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld., have now on hand a very fine collection of Carriage, Palki or Travelling TIMEPIECES in highly polished and artistically ornamented ormolu and bevelled Crystal Cases. Special attention has been devoted to the Mechanism of these Timekeepers, rendering them useful for over a century and being all fitted into handsome portable outer Leather Cases, form most suitable Articles for presentation.

These Clocks go in any position—a most important consideration—and require to be wound once in 8 days.

TIMEPIECES (non-strikers) Rs. 35, 50, and 85, with Alarum Rs. 60 and 85.

CLOCKS striking hours and half-hours Rs. 125, 135 and 140.

Repeaters striking hours when interrogated Rs. 150 175, 275 and 400.

Quarter repeaters, striking hours and all quarters when interrogated, Rs. 275, 420 and 480.

Calendar with repeater and Alarum Rs. 250 and 385.

Repeater with Alarum Rs. 420.

Clock with repeater action, centre seconds and Alarum Rs. 200.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF THE COTTON MILL known as the Wahlan Mills, formerly called the Oakerds Khotsey Mill.

Under instructions from Goverdhundass Gokuldas Tejpal, Esquire, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 10th day of April 1897, at 4 p.m., the land, buildings and machinery of the above mill, as described below. For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office, Old Secretariat Building, Fort.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE-MENTIONED:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government Freehold land situate at Parel in the Island of Bombay and in the Registration district of Bombay now or lately registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Toka and Foras No. 140, new Collector's No. 14311, old survey No. new survey No. 1-2149, and containing by admeasurement 15,238 square yards or thereabouts.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Inam land in the same locality, containing by admeasurement 1073 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 97, new No. 16587, old survey No. and portion of new survey No. 1-2515.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of Inam land where on the late Curmarjee Nowrojee Wadia is believed to have been the Inamdar in the same locality, containing by admeasurement 213 square yards and one-half of a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of the said Inamdar under No. and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. new No. old survey No. new survey No. 2-40.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece of Inam land in the same locality forming part of the Inam land of the said Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia and containing by admeasurement 3851 square yards and 2 8ths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Foras, No. 9, Collector's No. 40, new Old survey No. New survey No. 2511.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece of Government Foras land in the same locality containing by admeasurement sixty-four square yards or thereabouts and now or lately registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Toka and Foras, No. 9, New No. 14125, Old survey, No. and portion of New survey No. 2-2511.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece or leasehold land in the same locality containing by admeasurement 15,780 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the lessor Cursetjee, Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia under Nos. 50, 51, 57, 65, 66, 68, 75, 76 and 77, and by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 90, new No. 16581 old survey No. new survey No. 1-2511, 2-2511, 3-2511, 4-2511 and 5-2511.

Boilers, Engines, Machinery as follows:—

3	Engines of respectively 50, 60 and 70 horse-power nominal.
3	Boilers of 130lbs pressure.
1	Donkey engine.
1	Mechanic shop containing 8 machines.
2	Cotton gins.
9	Machines in blow room.
48	Carding engines.
32	Drawing frames.
14	Slubbing frames.
12	Intermediate frames.
32	Roving frames.
37	Throstles containing..... 9640 spindles
21	Mules..... 14872 spindles
	Total..... 24512 spindles

2 bailing presses.
4 bundling presses.
105 looms.

And all and singular the other steam engines, boilers, mill gear, and millwright work fixed and moveable machinery, implements and utensils, which have since the execution of the said mortgage or which are now fixed to or placed upon or used in or about the said premises or any part thereof or in or about the said mill buildings, and premises or any of them, or any part there of in addition to or in substitution for the steam engines, boilers, mill gear and millwright work fixed and moveable machinery above described.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th March, 1897. Auctioneers.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

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REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 29th day of March, 1897, at 4 p.m., for the purposes following, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and two half-yearly Audited Balance Sheets made up to 30th June, and 31st December, 1896, respectively.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the MEETING by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board.,
GOCALDASS MADHOWJI, SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 15th March, 1897.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are:—

(1) The detention at Wadi of *all* Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a Lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to, and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any food-grains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs Houses.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt.,
Judicial, Police and General Depts. (Medical).
Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

TO LET.—STABLE from 1st April, for eight Horses, and six Carriages lately occupied by Meakin and Co., in Rope Walk Lane.

Also first and second FLOORS of a HOUSE in Rampart Row, occupied by Meakin and Co. Apply to

DADABHOY ROMANJI JEEJEEBHOY,
Church Gate Street.

WANTED.

WANTED TWO CLERKS

To do Correspondence and Accounts in English and Arabic. Pay Rs. 40.

Apply to OOMER JAMAL VUYANI,
Commission Stables, Byculla.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

WANTED, a CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT for the Conservancy Department of the Calcutta Municipality, on a salary of Rs. 600 and horse allowance Rs. 100 (per month). The appointment to last for one year certain.

2. Only active and energetic men with practical experience in the management of large bodies of men need apply. Some knowledge of sanitary engineering is desirable.

3. The applicants must state their age, and the candidate selected will have to submit a medical certificate before being allowed to join the post.

4. Applications, in writing only, with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned), should be sent to the Secretary to the Corporation, and will be received up to noon of THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1897.

J. OWEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Corporation.

18th March, 1897.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

(AS A GOING CONCERN.)

THE BUSINESS of Bootmakers, Saddlers, &c., carried on in Secunderabad by the late Mr. A. Goodwin, under the name of

A. GOODWIN AND CO.,

together with the large and Valuable Stock-in-Trade. This business is in a flourishing condition and commands a large market.

Full particulars may be obtained from

A. W. FORBES,
J. R. WEBER,
Executors to the Estate.

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FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built half C Spring CANOE LANDAU with self-acting Hood, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built half C. Spring light Victoria suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new English-built C Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION)

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing

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BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
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BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Aye.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
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RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAI	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

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FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 78 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz
for India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
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THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

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THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

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1897.

With Portrait of His Highness

RASULKHANJI,

NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

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THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories, and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGERS' for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

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CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,250,000

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Immediate Settlement of Claims.

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OF
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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 4 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
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BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
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WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eiya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLESTREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... " 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. GORDHUNDAS KHATAO, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

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By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

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PAID UP CAPITAL.....	" 4,500,000 =	" 9,000,000
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Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 6,500,000
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London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 0m. Sun sets, 6h. 12m. High water, 3-35m., 5-3a. Low water, 9-32m., 11-11a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Chhoi Silk Mill Company, Bank Street, 4 p.m.
Government goes to Mahableshwar.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Bahaduri entered the dock on Monday, the steamer Koln on Tuesday, and the steamer Nowshera yesterday; the steamer Sabarmati left it on Monday and the steamers India, Lalpoora, and Falladon Hall on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Wardha and Letimbro entered, and the steamer Brittania left the dock yesterday.

THE BANDORA MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION.—The scrutiny of voting papers made at the last meeting disclosed the following result, viz., Mr. W. Chambers, 234 votes; and Dr. Prall, 34 votes. Mr. Chambers was declared elected.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.—The examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor of the High Court commenced yesterday and will last for four days. Mr. G. H. Farran, Commissioner, Mr. M. H. Starling, and Mr. E. C. B. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, are the examiners. The following four candidates appeared at the examination:—Mr. N. Roberts and Mr. Nusserwanji Muncherjee Camo, articled clerks to Messrs. Brown and Moir; Mr. Manocher Ardasir Vakil, articled clerk to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji, and Dinshaw; and Mr. Dattatrya N. Vaidya, articled clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

BALLOON ASCENT AT PATIALA.—A correspondent telegraphs:—Miss Beaumont made a succesful balloon ascent and parachute jump yesterday morningby order of his Highness the Maharajah of Patiala. Her ascension took place near the club, and was witnessed by his Highness, the State officials, many European guests and the entire population of Patiala. The balloon rose over a mile, when Miss Beaumont cut loose and landed safely a quarter of a mile from the starting point. The Maharajah was the first to congratulate her on her great success, and was quickly driven back by the Maharajah to the club, and there received with great enthusiasm by all. The inflation was superintended by Professor P. A. Van Tassell, and only took twenty minutes.

MR. C. E. FROST, C. S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. C. E. Frost, Senior Collector, is now transferred to the District of Kaira, though it is not yet a year since he came to Kanara from that district. His intimate knowledge of the Kaira district, which is now threatened with famine and plague, has rendered his being placed, at this juncture, in charge of that district absolutely necessary in the interests of humanity. Although Mr. Frost has been at the head of the administration of Kanara for a very short time, he has earned the everlasting gratitude of the people of this district by representing to Government, of his own accord, the inadequacy of the beta-lands assigned to gardens to meet the requirements of the garden-holders. If Kanara is remarkable for anything, it is for the spice and supari gardens, the produce of which on account of its rarity and excellence meets a great demand in this country, and even in Europe. The subject of beta-allotment is of so vital importance to this place that it is strange it failed to receive the kind consideration of any of Mr. Frost's predecessors. That this subject should receive indulgent treatment at the hands of the present Collector speaks volumes for his benevolence, especially as Kanara has been singularly fortunate in having had, for even longer periods, large-hearted Collectors for its administrators. Mr. Frost has also proposed an increase in the salary of the village officers, the scale of their remuneration being lower in this district than that obtaining in other districts. Besides, it is mainly through the influence of Mr. Frost at the helm of the administration of the district, that we have been able to steer clear of the famine and pestilence which are raging in all the other districts. The sanitary precautions taken, and the appeal made at his instance, to the reason of the public, that exportation of large quantities of foodgrains to other districts on mere speculation would in the long run prove injurious to their own interests, have led to the immunity of this district from the plague and scarcity prevailing in others districts.

Liberal to the ryots, just to his subordinates, and benevolent to the public, Mr. Frost has endeared himself to all classes of people. In short, Mr. Frost is decidedly the most popular Collector Kanara has had within the memory of the living; and his name will ever be held in grateful remembrance by the people of Kanara.—Yours, &c.,

Karwar, March 22. S. N. K. BIJUR.

GOA NEWS.

UNDER date Goa, 19th March, a correspondent writes:—We have not yet seen the last of the miserable farce, known as the "Goanese Revolt." Government officials protest that it is all at an end, and that peace and quiet reigns everywhere, but from the incessant marching and counter-marching of troops through the districts, one would conclude that the revolt had but just commenced. On the 14th inst., Captain Britto, after a Suttee between the Ranes in Sanguem, Curdy, Netorlim, Aven, Canacona, and the adjoining villages, returned to Quepem, leaving his men at Gaumdongren. Captain Joao de Britto, Administrator of Sanguem, reported to the authorities at Pangim that a number of Rues and dacoits had entered the village, and after plundering the houses of some of the rich people, had carried away their women. He requisitioned the services of forty soldiers from Pangim, to enable him to restore order in the district, but the Government Council, which is presided over by his Excellency the Patriarch Archbishop, is reported to have declined to meet him.

At about 8 p.m., on the 17th inst., the Paroda church door was forced open, and the coffer, containing jewels, etc., was stolen by some twenty men, all low caste Hindus. The jewellery was worth about 9,000 rupees. Some arrests have been made.

A still further reduction in rates by the Southern Mahratta Railway for the carriage of cargo to Bombay is reported. In consequence of this, a large consignment of myrabollams and other cargo, originally intended for shipment via Marmagoa, has been lost to the W. I. P. Railway.

It is said that passengers coming to Goa from British India are granted by some unauthorised person in Londa, on certain fixed payments, a certificate of residence at that place for twelve days, whereby they manage to avoid quarantine, whereas those that do not possess such a certificate are made to undergo twelve days' quarantine in the lazaretto, at Collem, irrespective of the town they come from.

The instructions laid down by the chief medical officer to the officers in charge of the lazaretto, at Collem, are as follows: (1) Free pratique should be granted to the staff of the S. M. and W. I. P. Railways on production of certificates signed by the station-masters, excluding those of Poona, Belgaum, Khanapur, Dharwar, and Hubli, and other stations which may be infected by cholera or plague. (2) Disinfection of buildings. (3) Exemption to merchants and all Railway and Customs employes. (4) Passengers producing a certificate signed by the station-masters of S. M. and W. I. P. Railways, or chief of Customs, declaring that the bearers were residing at their stations for twelve days previous to their departure to Goa, will be granted free pratique, but such certificates must bear the seal of the station.

Passengers arriving from Madras and Calcutta are reported to have been detained in the lazaretto at Collem, although some of them, it is said, had tickets from Madras and Calcutta.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 25.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

For Judgment.

123-26—Dikshit and D—Rajaram Sitaram Dikshit vs Anna Clara and others—K J Mantri and Payne G and S.

For investigation of Pauperism.

2-37—In person—Akimbuksh Nalkin vs Faizambuksh Nalkin—Edgelow and G.

For Dismissal.

438-31—Bhaishunker and K—Sarabnal Muzoonbhai and another vs The Universal Life Assurance Society—Brown and M.

Petition for Hearing.

Pestonjee R and K, and Thakoredas D and C—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and In the matter of Government and Jalbhai Ardeshir Sett and Hajee Adam Sandick—F A Little for Government.—Part heard.

For Hearing on Exception to the Commissioner's Separate Report.

Balkrishna V N K—Mahomed Hussonjee vs Esmail Hussonjee and others—Tyabjee D and Co, K and S, and J Mantri.

Postponed Long Causes.

...hanker and K—Prabhuram Jivanram vs ...so Dinanath.

...Ambalal Kavaldas vs Ismail Mahomed ...r—Bland and N.

...H—Jacob Mahomed Sajan vs Dharma ...ers—Sorabjee and J.

...nd C—Bulwantr o Harishunker and ...has Antoba Chimburker and others—...S, and Payne G and S.

...d M—Mirambai vs Ashabai and others

...t J—Framjee Muncherjee Madon vs ...e and others—K J Mantri.

...Savitbai vs Jugannath Rowjee and ...ams, Daphtary and A and M and R.

...LD.—With advancing years ...reyness ...this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair ...h darkens to the former color and ...appearance.—Lockyer's the English

NEW WATER-WORKS AT JUNAGADH.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, MARCH 23.

On Monday morning, the Political Agent, Colonel J. M. Hunter, laid the foundation-stone of the Bahauddin Water-Works Reservoir, at Junagadh, designed by Mr. J. E. Whiting. There were present a few European ladies and gentlemen, and a large number of the Amir's Native officers, and other gentlemen. Colonel Hunter, accompanied by his Highness Nawab Saheb Rasulkhanji, Vazier Saheb Bahauddinbhai, and Dewan Saheb Sardar Rao Bahadur Bahechardas Viharidas, arrived at 8-30 a.m., to perform the ceremony. When all were seated, Prince Adilkhanji read a speech on behalf of his Highness, requesting the Political Agent to lay the foundation-stone of the reservoir. In his speech his Highness expressed great disappointment at the unavoidable absence of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, whom more engrossing duties had kept away. He, however, hoped for better times in the near future, when they might have the pleasure of meeting his Excellency, and thanked Colonel Hunter for kindly consenting to come in his Excellency's place. Speaking of the water-works, he hoped that these would supply pure drinking water in abundance to the people of Junagadh, just as they had in the distant days of Emperor Asok, when the water was brought from the Lake Beautiful Sudarsan. His Highness expressed his appreciation by mentioning the valuable services rendered by the energetic and wise Vazier Bahauddinbhai, who, during his connection of over thirty-five years with the State, had been the foremost citizen in every good work, and through whose instrumentality the disputes between the Hindus and Mussalmans of Prabhas Patan were settled last year, and stated that it was to commemorate these services that he wished to name the water-works after the Vazier Saheb.

Mr. Bhupatrai Trikamji, State Vakil, having then read the Gujerati version, Vazier Bahauddinbhai requested the Dewan Saheb to read the reply in his behalf, in which it was stated that the water-works should, in his humble opinion, have borne the name of the liberal and charitable ruler, and that he after great hesitation consented to his name being connected with such costly charitable works out of deference to his Highness' commands. He thanked his Highness for the self-denial with which he directed the works to be named after him, and tendered his best thanks to Colonel Hunter for the friendly and valuable advice given him from time to time in matters relating to the State, and for having taken the trouble of coming down to lay the foundation-stone of such a useful work. The Gujrati translation of the above was also read by Mr. Bhupatrai.

Colonel Hunter being then requested to lay the foundation-stone, proceeded to perform the ceremony. After declaring the stone well and truly laid, he addressed the assembly. He said it was but natural that his Highness should feel keen disappointment at the absence of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst from the ceremony of that day, and he assured his Highness that his Excellency's disappointment must have been also as keen, for to the last he had clung to the hope that he might still be able to visit Junagadh in order to make his Highness' acquaintance and to inaugurate this important water scheme. He expressed his satisfaction at seeing Native States spending their savings on works of public utility, remarking that Junagadh had spent fifty lakhs of rupees in railway enterprise during the last twenty-five years. A similar sum had been spent on roads and dharmsallas. Seven lakhs of rupees represented the expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries, while educational buildings absorbed no less than nine lakhs of rupees. He said that it was quite fitting that the name of Vazier Bahauddinbhai should be associated with a work that was after a long period of darkness and strife to be the nineteenth century successor to the emblems of universal love and charity raised by the Emperor Asok, for the Vazier had played a very conspicuous part in promoting peace and maintaining the good-will of the two principal sections of his Highness' subjects, and had never allowed bigotry to blind his judgment, nor had he allowed it to reduce him from the principles of justice and fairplay in dealing with Mahomedans and Hindus. He said that of all the functions in which it had been his privilege and pleasure to take part recently none had afforded him greater satisfaction than the commencement of this important work which was designed to bring to the doors of his Highness' subjects the great blessing of a plentiful supply of pure water. Speaking of the water-works, he said that his Highness could not have selected a more competent adviser than Mr. Whiting. He advised that his Highness' administrations might well consult Mr. Whiting in constructing a drainage scheme, as it was generally admitted that it was essential that every scheme for bringing a large supply of water in a town should be accompanied by a corresponding scheme for removing that water when it had served its purpose. Colonel Hunter concluded by asking his Highness' administration to take prompt measures to prevent the spread into other parts of Kathiawar of the plague which had appeared recently in Kutiyana.

A Gujrati translation of the Political Agent's speech was then read by Rao Bahadur Ladhabhai, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, after which the assembly dispersed amidst loud cheers.

It may be mentioned for the information of the public that the State authorities have succeeded in stamping out the plague from Kutiyana. For the last four days there has not been a single case.

H. H. THE NAWAB SAHEB.

The Nawab Saheb's speech was as follows:—

Colonel Hunter, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I desire to thank you, Colonel Hunter, very heartily for the ready assent you gave to our request, that you would honour and grace by us all by consenting to take part in the proceedings that are to make this day a memorable one in the history of Junagadh. You know that we had hoped to have his Excellency Lord Sandhurst among us to-day. His Excellency, in the midst of the heavy cares and engrossing occupations that must always weigh on the attention of a Governor of Bombay, has never grudged such personal exertions as seemed likely to conduce to the successful carrying out of his high commission, and he most graciously consented to visit Junagadh on this occasion, and inaugurate our water-works and college. The sad nature of the hindrances that have prevented Lord Sandhurst from carrying out this friendly intention are too well-known to all of us. In common with the rest of the Presidency, and with the whole of India, we must hope for better times, and when these do come, we shall hope to see his Excellency here. In the meantime you, Colonel Hunter, have been good enough to come in his Excellency's place, and I desire to thank you heartily for that. You are well-known to all of us, and your presence here to-day is only one of the long series of proofs you have given us that the interests of Junagadh lie close to your heart. I must here express my great regret that Mrs. Hunter is unavoidably prevented from being among us to-day to grace the ceremony and share with us the pleasure thereof. I hope, however, that in very near future I shall have an opportunity of welcoming her and Misses Hunter with you on another auspicious occasion. I have now to ask you, Colonel Hunter, to lay the foundation-stone of works which are intended to give the citizens of Junagadh a continuous and plentiful supply of pure water. That was a care to administrations in Junagadh in days that have long gone by. The world-renowned inscription rock contains records of three sovereigns who ruled in old days at Junagadh, either themselves or through their viceroys. The oldest goes back to Asoka, the Emperor of India, in the year 250 B. C.; and is a table of the commandments of love and of religion which he caused to be inscribed everywhere throughout his vast dominions. The second and the third date from the second and fifth centuries of the Christian era, and are entirely devoted to the very question which has brought this assembly of to-day together. In Asoka's distant days Junagadh rejoiced in a plentiful supply of water, brought from the Lake Beautiful, which had been made serviceable for the purpose by a mighty dam, constructed by Asoka's representative here. In the time of the second inscription the dam had burst, and we read of the pain and the cost at which it was then repaired. Three hundred years later the dam burst again. In the words of the inscription, when the great bank gave way, it was as if Girnar, observing that the ocean was under the first impulse of the monsoon wind staggering like a drunken man stretched out a friendly hand, in the shape of the river that went headlong to the sea, to steady him, and along the Channel, so made all the long-put-up streams, rushed to join their lord, the sea. The lake Sudarsana (fair to see) had in a moment become the lake Durdarsana (foul to see). The inscription tells how a second time the bank was restored. It gave way a third time at a date of which history has preserved no record, and the very site of the Lake Beautiful is now a matter of dispute among antiquarians. We cannot have our old lake back again, but the project, which is to be begun to-day will, we may trust, be its worthy successor. In this high citadel, which overtops the whole city, we propose to build our service reservoirs. They are planned on a scale sufficient to supply Junagadh with water for three weeks without replenishment, but they themselves will of course be in receipt of a constant and unfailing supply from the hills around on the Khodiar plateau, at an elevation of 1,000 feet from the spot on which we are standing. An earthen embankment of 100 feet in height is to impound the water from that hill and the adjacent hill of Datar. This will represent for us the dam built and rebuilt in the days of Asoka, Rudradaman, and Skandgupta. In two years from now we cherish the hope that we may see his Excellency Lord Sandhurst opening the sluice gates of the Khodiar weir, as we shall to-day see you laying the foundation-stone of the service reservoirs here. Another weir of a similar kind has already been built further to the east. We have many projects of employing the tremendous head of water which our weir, pipes, and service reservoirs will make available. There is a little Niagra here which may yet drive our carriages and light our streets. But our primary purpose is to bring to the door of every citizen a continuous and plentiful supply of good water, and we hope that you will think with us that the scheme which has been elaborated, and is to be executed by Mr. Whiting, is admirably fitted to secure that important end. I have only one word more before asking you to start this undertaking. It is my wish, as well as the wish of my people, that these water-works from which we hope for so much good to Junagadh, should be called by the name of one who for 35 years and more has been the foremost citizen in every good work here, my honoured relative and Vazir Bahauddin. He, with his wonted modesty and urbanity, had declined the offer, and it is after a good deal of persuation and out of sheer deference to my wishes that he has consented to his auspicious name being joined with the water-works—which are therefore to be known as the Bahauddin Water-works. It is to his good advice, catholicity of charity, large-mindedness, and benevolence that this State is indebted for its valuable public buildings, improved roads, and institutions. His services to the State are too numerous to be recounted here, but I cannot help acknowledging publicly before you the great test with which he brought about the recent amicable settlement between the Hindu and Mahomedan populations of the historic town of Prabhas Patan, and the ability and foresight displayed by him in selecting for conducting operations against the Makrani outlaws of 1890, my Naib Diwan, Mr. Purushottumrai Sundarji Zala, who, I am glad to say, fulfilled our expectations and brought the outlawry to a speedy termination with such signal success. Throughout in all important affairs of the State, my Vazier and my Diwans have been invariably and materially helped by my Naib Diwan, to whom also I owe my acknowledgments. It is to commemorate the valuable services of my Vazier Bahauddinbhai that I wish to name after him the Water-works initiated, and so energetically pushed on by my distinguished and able Diwan Sardar Rao Bahadur Bahechardas Viharidas Desai, and I now beg that you, Colonel Hunter, will favour us by laying the foundation-stone of the Bahauddin Water-Works Service Reservoir.

VAZIER SAHEB BAHAUDDINBHAI.

The full text of the Vazier Saheb's remarks is given below:—

Your Highness, Colonel Hunter, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I cannot sufficiently thank your Highness for the very great favour your Highness has been pleased to do me by connecting my name with such important, costly, and lasting works of public benefit as those that have been so liberally inaugurated by your Highness and are now under construction. Properly speaking, these water-works should have borne the name of the liberal and charitable ruler, under whose auspices and benevolent wishes they have originated, and, therefore, when it was proposed to me that I should consent to their being named after me, I hesitated and thought it advisable to decline the proposal with my very best thanks, especially, as I was, and am, conscious that my services, humble as they have been, have been more than adequately recognized by your Highness' Government. But when I saw that your Highness was determined, with your wonted kindness and affection for me, to lay me under an additional obligation, I had no alternative but to bow down to your Highness' commands. I cannot, however, conceal that the appreciation thus shown is quite out of proportion to the services which under Providence, I have been able to render to the State during my connection of over 35 years with it. There can be no question that those services did not entitle me to any such permanent recognition, for, what little I have done has been done simply in discharge of my duty. I embrace this opportunity of expressing my deep sense of gratitude to your Highness' late lamented and illustrious father and my loyal brother-in-law, H. H. Mahabat Khanji, K. C. S. I., for the great encouragement he invariably gave to me in the discharge of my duties thereby enabling me to render myself useful in the affairs of the administration. It is to their late Highnesses, Mahabat Khanji, K.C.S.I., and Bahadur Khanji, G.C.I.E., that I am indebted for the position I now enjoy, and my obligations to your Highness are none the less for kindly extending the same patronage and regard to me. To you, Colonel Hunter, I have to tender my best thanks for the friendly and valuable advice you have so kindly given me from time to time in matters relating to the State, and for having taken the trouble of coming down to lay the foundation-stone of these works of public utility, which are to be called after my humble name, as my graciously and generously directed by his Highness Nawab Saheb Rasual Khanji. I cannot conclude without thanking your Highness once more from the bottom of my heart for the innumerable kindnesses you have already heaped on me, and for connecting my humble name with these water-works.

THE DEWAN SAHEB.

At the banquet which followed, the Dewan made the subjoined speech:—

Colonel Hunter, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am directed by his Highness the Nawab Saheb to propose, and, therefore, I beg on his behalf to give the toast of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. The Queen-Empress is surrounded by an unbroken ring of loyal and faithful subjects, some of whom have the felicity to stand nearer in distance to the throne than we do. But the love and loyalty in which the Queen-Empress is held throughout her vast dominion is independent of distance. Nowhere has the Queen more loyal subjects than in the land from which she takes the title of Empress, and in which her name is enshrined now with those of Vikrama and Akber. We rejoice to think that her Majesty's reign has exceeded in duration that of any other English Sovereign. We look forward eagerly, with Her Majesty's people everywhere, to the ensuing month of June in which the Empire at large will celebrate the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's glorious and beneficent reign. Junagadh, I think, I can promise, will not lag behind in the rejoicings over that happy event which will then circle the globe. Colonel Hunter, ladies and gentlemen, I give the toast of our beloved Sovereign Lady, the Queen-Empress, with all the honours.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

AT a meeting of the above company, held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. G. M. Moses, it was resolved to confirm the resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the company, held on Wednesday, the 3rd instant: "That the Shareholders approve of the proposal of the Board to utilize the further capital raised by the creation of the *B Shares*, either by extending the mill or by renewing the existing engines, boilers, machinery, and gearing, or any of them, or by both of such modes as the Board may think advisable."

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

TIRUVANNAMALAI, in South Arcot, has only recently been constituted a Municipality, and certain of the non-official Municipal Councillors who were opposed to such a step, are doing all they can to hamper the administration. In the Budget estimate for 1897-98 certain proposals for the reducing taxation are due to their vote in the Council. The Collector's endorsement on these proposals is as follows:—"These proposals are the outcome of an organised agitation fomented by certain wire-pullers who collected subscriptions for the purpose of thwarting, as far as possible, the policy of Government in constituting Tiruvannamalai a municipal town. Their machinations have hitherto failed, and these proposals, which, if accepted, would tend to postpone the introduction of permanent sanitary improvements into the Municipality, may be taken to indicate the value of the so-called public spirit of their authors."

WHEN some twelve years ago the jute manufacture in Bengal was declining, writes a commercial correspondent, production being in excess of demand, and dividends were becoming finer by degrees and beautifully less, a proposal was mooted that the mills should go on short-time. One mill distinguished itself by standing out from this arrangement; it argued that the laws of supply and demand could not be unnaturally governed, that in these matters the doctrine of the survival of the fittest should obtain, and much more to the same effect ad nauseam. In the result all the mills, save this recalcitrant concern, went on short-time. I believe that if a table of the dividends paid for say the last ten years were to be prepared it would be discovered that through all the concerns have survived, the mill that enunciated this doctrine has not been the fittest amongst them.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

INTIMATION has been received that thirty-five appointments to the Staff Corps will be offered at the Sandhurst examination in June next, inclusive of Queen's Cadets, and Honorary Cadets, the sons of officers of the Indian Army.

MAJOR AYLMER, R.E., will officiate as Assistant Quartermaster-General at Army Headquarters, Simla, while Colonel Ridgeway is acting as Deputy Quartermaster-General.

DURING November and December the increase of the Jain population in the affected districts was very marked. The totals in Vizagapatam were 274 and 285 against 170 and 160; in Karnool 251 and 174 against 102 and 76; in Bellary 199 and 261 against 149 and 185; in Anantapur 64 and 62 against 27 and 33; and in Cuddapah 292 and 194 against 108 and 118.

ON Saturday night a farewell dinner was given to Colonel Chatterton by the Volunteer officers, Colonel Jenkins presiding. The health of the guest of the evening was proposed by Major Eddis, Commandant of the Light Horse, who spoke of the great progress made under Colonel Chatterton, who had been not only a commandant but also a comrade and a friend. Colonel Chatterton, in replying spoke of the sound and good work done with honour to themselves and credit to their corps by the officers present. Since 1886, when he assumed the command of the battalion, its strength had risen by 400 or 500, while the efficiency had been greatly improved.

WITH regard to supplies of food-grain in Behar, the imports during January exceeded the exports by over 367,000 maunds, and no scarcity of grain has been reported from any of the affected districts. In Saran Burma rice is on sale at all the large marts, while from Chumparun it is reported that it is now penetrating right into the interior. The local grain-dealers are doing the importing, and they express their readiness to continue the trade so long as it shows a profit. The official opinion in Chumparun is that there is no present fear of stocks being depleted; but, on the other hand, the Secretary of the Indigo Planters' Association has quite recently reported that coolies have complained to him that they cannot purchase grain though they have money wherewith to do so.

THE Partition Bill before the Bengal Legislative Council, which has excited much interest among the Hindu community, will be proceeded with leisurely, there being no intention to rush it through during the present session. This course of action will give general satisfaction.

THE India Office have sanctioned the further extension for one year of the services of Dr. King, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, and Government Quinologist.

IN noticing the retirement of Colonel M. W. Rogers, R.E., of the Survey of India, after 31 years' service, the Surveyor-General says:—"Colonel Rogers was a most efficient officer, and administered the large offices at Head-quarters which were under his control with great ability. From his long experience he was able to render much assistance, whilst Assistant Surveyor-General, with his advice on all departmental matters, and the Surveyor-General will much feel his absence."

No wonder the departure of six Turkish ironclads for the Dardanelles has "created general surprise" in England. Everybody knew that a Turkish navy existed, but everybody also knew that the vessels had been quietly rotting in the waters of the Golden Horn for the last fifteen years. Lord Brassey in his *Naval Annual* finds a place for the navy of Greece and even for that of Denmark, but Turkey's fleet is not even alluded to. It is a fact, moreover, that at the naval review at Kiel a few years ago only one Turkish vessel, and that an insignificant despatch boat, was able to put in an appearance in response to the invitation of the German Emperor. Unless the ironclads have had new boilers, new engines and new guns within the last six weeks, they are likely to embarrass their commanders more than the Greeks.

WITH two or three bad seasons in succession the finances of the Native States in Bundelkhund have been strained to the breaking point, and the arrangement for their relief, which Sir James Westland incidentally mentioned in the course of his budget statement, is worth noticing. The Maharaja Scindia has agreed to lend funds to the States in question, the Government of India becoming guarantee for the loan and taking measures to ensure its ultimate repayment.

THE services of Major F. H. R. Drummond, Central India Horse, have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department to proceed to England in charge of a party of officers from the Imperial Service Troops, who are being deputed to England to form part of Her Majesty's cavalry guard-of-honour in connection with the celebration of Her Majesty's long reign. Twenty native officers also will be sent home, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, 6th Bengal Cavalry, will be in charge of the party.

DURING the two past months exports from Calcutta to foreign countries were unfavourably influenced by a marked fall in value of indigo shipments. In February the exact opposite took place: indigo shipments were much greater, the value rising by nearly sixty lakhs. Tea experts were also greater, improving by eleven lakhs, and Indian and twist yarn shewed a considerable advance in value. The total export trade increased in value by over eleven per cent. There was a large decline in jute despatches, and the value contracted by over thirty lakhs. Seeds, saltpetre, hides and skins were at the same time sent away in reduced quantities.

THE last monthly report submitted by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to the Government of India regarding the areas affected by scarcity is chiefly interesting as showing that the rate of mortality has not risen among the people of Behar. It is remarked that the public health continues to be exceptionally good, and no authenticated cases of starvation have come to notice. The Collector of Saran, however, reports that several cases have been brought to light of people becoming emaciated almost to the point of starvation without applying for gratuitous relief or having recourse to relief works. "The disinclination," he adds, "to apply for gratuitous relief can be understood, and this is the chief difficulty which circle officers have to combat. Cases of this sort, in which laudable self-respect deters respectable people from voluntarily becoming State paupers, are precisely the cases which deserve the greatest sympathy, and which it is necessary for the circle officers and relief committees to search out in the villages."

AT Calcutta, on Saturday, the annual prize-distribution of the Presidency Volunteers took place in Eden Gardens; five corps were represented, the numbers on parade being 721. The Commander-in-Chief made the inspection, and in a speech to the Volunteers congratulated them on the increase in their numbers and the advance made in musketry and drill. He added: "I have the highest appreciation of the value of the volunteer movement in India, an appreciation which I believe to be shared by every thinking officer in the regular army. That movement has already lent the support of some 26,000 men, armed and trained, to the more regular British garrison of India, and I look upon it as a most valuable prop of British rule in this country, a rule which confers such countless blessings on its three hundred millions of people. I hope, therefore, that the force to which you have the honour to belong may go on increasing year by year in strength and in efficiency, and that its members, who hail from this the second city in the Empire, may take a foremost place in showing so patriotic and so laudable a motive." His Excellency then referred to the approaching retirement of Colonel Chatterton, their able Commandant, and genial comrade for more than ten years. The efficiency of the battalion had been his constant aim and object, and the standard of efficiency to which they had attained was his best reward. The prizes were then distributed by Mrs. Jenkins.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE shoot at 500 and 600 yards, on Friday morning, the 12th instant, was fairly well attended, and at 500 yards, the scores were very good indeed. L. Sharp just missed the "possible" at the last shot, after putting in seven bull's eyes, including the sighting shot. Four 26's, followed; Captain English and the Sergeant-Major made an absolute tie. At 600 yards, Volunteer Lillywhite made a good score of 35, and heads the list. The last seven or eight at this range did very moderately. The full scores are:—

27TH COMPETITION.

	500 yds. Score.
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	27a
Capt F W English, B V R	26b
Sert Major J H Downing, B V R	26c
Vol F E Otto, G I P R V	26d
Lce Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R V	26e
Vol J T Fry, G I P R V	24f
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P R V	24c
Vol J M Mason, B B & C I R V	23f
Lce Corpl O M P Clyne, B V R	22f
Vol A DeSilva, B V R	22e
Vol H Row, B V R	22f
Sergt W Fry, G I P R V	21c
Qr Mr Sergt W Stephens, B V R	21c
Corpl J J D'Souza, B V R	20
Cr Sergt W J Knight, B V R	20
Cr Sergt H Black, B V R	19
Vol C Gibbons, B V R	18
Corpl G Hainsworth, B V R	14
Sergt P J Boylette, B V R	10

(a) handicapped 6 points, winner of 1st spoon; (b) handicapped 6 points, winner of 2nd spoon; (c) handicapped 6 points, winner of 3rd spoon; (d) handicapped 8 points; (e) handicapped 10 points; (f) handicapped 6 points; (g) handicapped 4 points.

28TH COMPETITION.

	600 yds. Score.
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P R V	25a
Lce Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R V	24b
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	24c
Sergt Major J H Downing, B V R	23c
Lce Corpl O M P Clyne, B V R	22d
Vol H Row, B V R	22d
Corpl J J D'Souza, B V R	22c
Lce Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R V	21e
Sergt P J Boylette, B V R	20f
Lieut J M Mason, B B and C I R V	20g
Corpl J J DeSouza, B V R	20e
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P R V	19d
Cr Sergt W J Knight, B V R	19e
Sergt J Imrie, G I P R V	18e
Lce Sergt C A Anding, B V R	17g
Vol E S Lynn, B V R	17h
Lce Corpl A G Boylette, B V R	16g
Sergt Major J H Downing, B V R	16e
Corpl M Veevers, B V R	13
Lieut J F Pennock, G I P R V	13
Vol J T Fry, G I P R V	12
Vol H Row, B V R	10
Vol V Gibbons, B V R	10
Qr Mr Sergt W Stephens, B V R	8
Vol A DeSilva, B V R	8
Vol A Prentice, B B and C I R V	0 retrd.

(a) Handicapped 8 points, winner of 1st spoon; (b) handicapped 8 points, winner of 2nd spoon; (c) handicapped 8 points, winner of 4th spoon; (d) handicapped 8 points; (e) handicapped 6 points; (f) handicapped 10 points; (g) handicapped 4 points; (h) winner of 3rd spoon.

The 29th and 30th competitions took place at Coorla, on the 19th instant, and resulted in some very good shooting. Lieutenant Pennock came first at the 700 yards, with one point under the possible, followed closely by Lance-Corporal Clyne. At 800 yards, Volunteer Otto made the remarkably good shoot of 27 out of 28 for the second time, this year, at this distance, and was well ahead of all the others. The scores for the club gold medal are very close. Vol. Otto leading at present, but with six more shoots, one at each distance, it is impossible yet to name the winner. The full scores at these distances are:—

29TH COMPETITION.

	700 yds. Score.
Lieut J F Pennock, G I P R V	27a
Lce Corpl O M P Clyne, B V R	26b
Lce Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R V	25c
Corpl J J DeSouza, B V R	25d
Vol F E Otto, G I P R V	25e
Vol H Row, B V R	24d
Sergt P J Boylette, B V R	24f
Vol J T Fry, G I P R V	24e
Vol V Gibbons, B V R	23g
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	23c
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R V	23d
Cap F W English, B V R	23c
Vol A DeSilva, B V R	22h
Lce Corpl, A G Boylette, B V R	19
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P R V	18
Sergt W Fry, G I P R V	17
Sergt J Imrie, G I P R V	17
Sergt Major J H Downing, B V R	16
Qr Mr Sergt W Stephens, B V R	15
Cr Sergt W J Knight, B V R	15
Lce Sergt C Anding, B V R	13
Corpl M Veevers, B V R	9
Vol A Prentice, B B and C I R V	8
Vol E S Lynn, B V R	4

(a) Winner of 1st spoon; (b) handicapped 6 points, winner of 3rd spoon; (c) handicapped 10 points; (d) handicapped 6 points; (e) handicapped 8 points; (f) handicapped 4 points, winner of 4th spoon; (g) winner of 2nd spoon; (h) handicapped 4 points.

30TH COMPETITION.

	800 yds. Score.
Vol F E Otto, G I P R V	27a
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	25b
Capt F W English, B V R	23c
Lce Corpl O M P Clyne, B V R	23d
Sergt W Fry, G I P R V	21e
Lce Corpl A J Herbert, G I P R V	20f
Sergt P J Boylette, B V R	20g
Vol J M Mason, B B and C I R V	20g
Corpl J J DeSouza, B V R	20e
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P R V	19d
Cr Sergt W J Knight, B V R	19e
Sergt J Imrie, G I P R V	18e
Lce Sergt C A Anding, B V R	17g
Vol E S Lynn, B V R	17h
Lce Corpl A G Boylette, B V R	16g
Sergt Major J H Downing, B V R	16e
Corpl M Veevers, B V R	13
Lieut J F Pennock, G I P R V	13
Vol J T Fry, G I P R V	12
Vol H Row, B V R	10
Vol V Gibbons, B V R	10
Qr Mr Sergt W Stephens, B V R	8
Vol A DeSilva, B V R	8
Vol A Prentice, B B and C I R V	0 retrd.

(a) Handicapped 8 points, winner of 1st spoon; (b) handicapped 8 points, winner of 2nd spoon; (c) handicapped 8 points, winner of 4th spoon; (d) handicapped 8 points; (e) handicapped 6 points; (f) handicapped 10 points; (g) handicapped 4 points; (h) winner of 3rd spoon.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—MARCH 23.

Benyman, Surgn Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, from Nasirabad.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 20.

Staveley, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Ahmednagar.

MARCH 21.

Lyster, Major, Bo, R A, on duty, to Karachi.

MARCH 23.

Raymond, Lieut, 4th Bo Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Cumberlege, Lt, 23rd Bo Rifles, on leave, to England.

MARCH 24.

Dove, Surgn Lt, Bo, A M S, on plague duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R

Bombay, 25th March, 1897.

1. The annual Inspection of the Corps by Lt.-Colonel C. D. Cooper, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers will take place on Saturday next the 27th instant. F

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceed ing 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL with my wife for 12 days, and we were quite satisfied with the comfort provided and attendance given. The Table is good and the Proprietor polite and obliging.—W. MONTGOMERY, Berar.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, Surgeon-Major H. Martin and J. J. Heaton, Esq., PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be delivered at MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, by 1-30 *p.m. on FRIDAY, 26th March, 1897, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any Post Town until TUESDAY, 6th April* 1897, *when they should again be addressed to MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY.*

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Dated Malabar Point, Bombay 23rd March, 1897.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 24.

THE English and French Funds were unchanged yesterday, at 112 for Consols in London, and 102½ *ex-coupon* for Rentes in Paris. Indian Sterling Loan in London was unaltered at 116¼. About £428,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities declined ¼th to £63 5-16. The price of Bar Silver in London was unaltered, at 28 15-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 63 cents. per oz.; but with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 4·87¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 27-32d. per rupee.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat on Friday evening was 1,580,000 quarters, or 190,000 quarters less less than was upon the water at the end of the previous week.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 39s. per 416 lbs., sellers via the Canal, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm; Brown Rapeseed, at 36 1-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same ports, sellers via the Canal; and Linseed at 33½s. per 426 lbs., new contract, buyers via Canal, same shipment, to the same ports.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having been 7,000 bales, including 200 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans was unchanged at 4d. per lb; and Arrivals were also unaltered in all positions, at last Friday's quotations. The day's Imports were 12,000 bales. The Mancherter Market was quiet.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged, at 7 3-8 cents, but June Futures were two points lower, at 7·09 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the arrivals this season, and those in the two preceding years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts	11,000	17,000	25,000
Three days' do	35,000	37,000	59,000
Since 1st September 1896.	6,168,000	4,682,000	7,219,000

Our local Cotton market has been quieter today; but prices up-country being considerably higher than those ruling here, dealers do not seem inclined to part with their stocks, and consequently there have been only a few transactions reported. Official quotations are unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been quiet in tone, and only a few transactions have transpired in either market on about the basis of yesterday's rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	41,755 bales.
Wheat.....	837 cwts.
Rapeseed	527 "
Gingellyseed.....	11,468 "
Castorseed	11 033 "
Rice	2,244 "

FREIGHTS are very quiet, with rates quoted at 12s. 6d. for Cotton to Liverpool; 13s. to Havre; 12s. 6d. to Trieste and Venice; and 11s. 6d. per ton to Dunkirk, Antwerp, and Marseilles; but there is next to nothing doing except in Cotton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet, at 1s. 3 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3¼d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills have been very scarce. There was a fair enquiry for forward Bank Wire Transfer, but there were no willing sellers; and the market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 3 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 3 3-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...1s. 3 1-8d.	"
Credits do. ...1s. 3 7-32d.	"
Francs do. 100 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet to-day and quotations for 3½ per Cents have ruled as 101 for cash, and 101 1-16 for the settlement throughout, 97½ nominal having been quoted for Threes.

SHARES.—No business in this market is reported and prices are nominally as before.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera.....	3 12-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols.....	112
3 per cent. Rentes.....	102½ ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113¾
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	93 5-16
Bar Silver	28 15-16

The sum of about £425,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, MARCH 23.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, MARCH 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 24.

Mail steamer Massilia from Australia arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British Frontier between Yungchand and Tali

Telegrams for stations in Uruguay except Montevideo must be written in plain Spanish.

Suez route interrupted between Alexandria and Malta.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Zanzibar, at noon on twenty-eighth and at Mauritius at noon on twenty-ninth.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 24th March, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates D.	H.	M	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	..	..
Teheran	24	12	5 p.m.	7	44
Suez	..	..	..	..	..

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 24th March, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	..	50	..	3
" Karachi	..	40	..	3
" Madras	..	49	..	1

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th March 1897, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,16,000	2,80,000	4,000	4,00,000
Or per mile of Railway	69	167	3	239
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	9,26,628	22,18,265	40,809	31,85,702
Total for 9 weeks ...	10,42,628	24,98,265	44,809	35,85 702
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,78,921	2,63,411	7,657	4,41,989
Per mile of Ry. do.	102	157	3	264
Total to corresponding date do.	13,97,346	29,69,406	63,313	44,30,065

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 41,989
Ditto to date.....,, 8,44,353

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BIRBRIDGE—March 13, at Dilkusha, Lucknow, the wife of D. Birbridge (D. Taylor, Trainer), of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WESTON—SAROW—March 16, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. G. Luckman, Cecil T. Weston, of Murmah Tea Estate, Kurseong, to Amy Annie, widow of the late Henry Sabow.

DEATH.

ECHLIN—March 18, at 10, Kyd Street, Calcutta, Arthur Coulter, the dearly beloved son of John and Lucy Mary Echlin, of Kanchrapara, aged 10 years, 5 months and 3 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1897.

THE intention to raise a loan of four crores in India during next financial year has been strongly criticised in well-informed commercial circles since the details of the Budget were made known, and there is a general consensus of opinion that the proposal is a very mistaken one. Present indications in the money market are regarded by competent critics as precluding all hope for successfully floating a loan at any time during next year, especially as Sir James Westland made it clear that the rate of three per cent. obtained last autumn is to be adhered to. Both the export and import trade remain at an exceptionally low level, and yet money is extremely scarce. The knowledge that Government will be more or less impecunious throughout the year, and that a four crore loan is looming in the distance, are calculated to keep money more or less dear during the whole period. It is most unfair to the present holders of Government paper that under such circumstances an attempt should be made to force a loan upon the market, and so injure the value of the existing debt. But, as we have already pointed out the other day, this depression ought not to continue when it becomes increasingly clear, as it seems to us it will, that an attempt to raise four crores at three per cent. is foredoomed to failure. Even there be a good monsoon, the buoyancy in trade that would result and the demand for money to finance the new crops would be so great as to maintain the stringency and render the raising of a loan next to impossible. This being so, the Government of India will be well advised if they take advantage of the reservations with which Sir James Westland's announcement was made and resort to the London market. The mere fact that the likelihood of a loan is kept dangling before the public is calculated to aggravate the present stringency of rates, as people know that such an operation would be followed by a still greater scarcity in the money market. There can be no doubt that in a year of financial strain like the present funds required by Government for any purpose whatever should be raised at Home, instead of being taken from a famine-stricken country. A few months ago, sterling India stock was raised for the first time at 2½ per cent. The credit of this country is still so good in London that we should continue to share in the benefit of the general reduction in the rate of interest; and the new debt would be taken up on far more advantageous terms to the vendors than in India. There would be the further advantage in this arrangement that the drawings of the Secretary of State would be proportionately reduced, and thereby the rise of the exchange value of the rupee would be assisted. In view of the absence of active trade, exchange needs some such support, especially at a time when the price of silver is so low as to give an intrinsic value to the rupee of 11d. only. It may be argued that it would be a serious thing to increase the sterling liabilities of India in one year to the extent of the equivalent of four crores in addition to the £3,500,000 of permanent debt the Secretary of State proposes to raise, and so, undoubtedly, it would. Nevertheless it would be greatly preferable than to further disorganise trade by additional stringency in the money market. Surely the best way to solve the difficulty would be to postpone during a time so critical as this, the programme of railway construction for which the last named loan is to be obtained. Desirable as it is that the development of the country by railways should be pushed on, there is doubtful wisdom in the policy of borrowing funds for such a purpose in a year of exceptional financial strain. It sometimes happens that two or three bad seasons come together, and it is therefore possible that our hopes for improvement after the next rains may be frustrated. This is one among many reasons why the Government of India should hold its hand in the matter of capital expenditure on railways, until normal conditions are resumed. It may be hoped that this view of the case will be pressed home by non-official members during the Budget discussion to-day.

IN an interesting article contributed to the current number of the *National Review*, Captain Spencer Wilkinson discusses the plans for the defence of London for which Parliament has been asked by Government to vote the money. The question may be asked: Is London likely to be attacked, if Great Britain be involved in a war with one or more of the great Continental Powers? The writer holds that the answer must be in the affirmative. If there be a combination of maritime Powers against England—and such a contingency is not to be set aside as impossible—the loss of a great naval battle, though not likely, is conceivable. The hostile Powers would push their success to its logical conclusion, assert their superiority at sea, and so make the conveyance of a large army to England which would naturally march on London. Even without a combination of maritime Powers the wide distribution of the British Navy in peace and the slowness of British mobilisation might give a resolute and ready foreign Government an opportunity of striking a sudden blow and making a raid on a large scale with London as its objective. At the present moment forty of our war-ships are in the Levant, ten days from the Channel; the Channel fleet is on its way to Gibraltar, where it will be several days from the Straits of Dover. A Government prepared to run risks might cover the landing of a force in Essex with a small fleet which would be superior to any force that it would have to encounter for some days after the landing. The enterprise would be full of peril for the invading force, which might have its retreat cut off by the closing in of the British warships. But if the invaders succeeded in defeating or evading the field army and entered London, the moral and material effects of such a coup might have a decisive effect on the course of the war. A foreign Power might therefore be willing to run the risk of failure in view of the advantages that would occur if the enterprise were successful. Foreign officers build hopes upon the possibility of landing a considerable force for a raid on London in the first days of a war, while the British squadrons are in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, and the reserve ships not yet mobilised.

Formerly the idea was that France alone could entertain hopes of the kind, and ther was a disposition to count on the traditional jealousy with which such an enterprise would be regarded by the other Continental Powers as one of the safeguards of peace. But circumstances have changed considerably in the last few years. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that within the last year or two we have come to realise that some of the other Powers are more jealous than our nearest neighbour of our maritime supremacy, and the Colonial empire, which it has enabled us to build up. The interchange of amenities between the newspapers of Germany and England when the raid upon the Transvaal and the Emperor's telegram to President Kruger disclosed the latent antagonism between the two Powers, was followed by the commissioning of a Flying Squadron on the one hand, and the preparations of plans of campaign in a possible maritime war on the other. We have heard the declaration of the Minister of Marine at Berlin that German political influence will "go to the devil" if £12,000,000 sterling be not expended in three years in addition to the fleet. Mr. Goschen retorts that if other States endeavour to keep pace with our naval preparations "England will have to reconsider her position." Russia is so beset with the idea that the British Government contemplates an attack on the Dardanelles that her Generals superintend the erection of new batteries for the defence of those Straits; the French, fearing that we intended to join the Triple Alliance in an attack on her frontier, have come to an understanding with Russia to augment the naval strength of the Dual Alliance. Thus the possibility of a coalition of Powers against us comes into view, and it is a manifest duty to provide against any attempt to raid London before the British fleet has time to assert its inherent superiority.

The scheme for the defence of London is in principle and general scope that which was drawn up by the late Sir Edward Hamley and set forth in much detail in his work entitled "National Defence" given to the public in 1887. He held that if the enemy landed somewhere in the neighbourhood of Brighton, the defending force should have its base at Portsmouth, and take a position across Brighton Downs along the river Arun. It would thus threaten the invader's communications with the sea if he advanced on London until he had attacked the defending force on his flank. He must therefore wheel round to attack it and fight a battle. If successful any attempt to follow up the opposing force would take him away from London. If decisively defeated he could not regain his landing place. As he might be tempted to abandon his base and march on London, hoping to find supplies for his army there, it becomes necessary to have some protective works between the foe and the capital, which could be defended for a time by a comparatively weak force until the field army comes up with him. Applying this plan to the case of a landing effected on the south-eastern or the eastern coast, there must be a certain number of works constructed so as to form the centres of resistance to a direct march on London, while a field army on the enemy's flank threatens or cuts his communications and otherwise embarasses him, until the moment comes to attack and destroy him. Von Moltke drew up in 1862 a plan similar in principle for the defence of Berlin against an Austrian army operating from Bohemia. He pointed out that if the defending army fought the decisive battle on the direct line to the capital, defeat would involve the immediate loss of Berlin. Even were the capital converted into a great entrenched camp, and held the enemy in check, the army would be tied to Berlin, and the enemy would occupy a large belt of territory. He therefore proposed that the defence should have its base on a position behind the Elbe to attack the enemy's flank, which would compel the enemy to face in that direction, away from Berlin. To prevent that capital being reached by a flying column, Moltke recommended that it should be either protected by fortifications or by field works some distance from the city. The London scheme requires 120,000 Volunteers to hold the works protecting the magazines and line the entrenchments to be made in connection with them. It was part of the plan that the Volunteers should be exercised on the ground which they will occupy against an enemy, so that they may be familiar with the surrounding country and fall readily into their places. This part of the scheme which was adopted by Government in 1889, has been neglected. The lines of defence were placed twenty miles further from London than Sir Edward Hamley indicated; and doubtless for good reasons. The lines selected for the north-east run from Warley to Epping; on the south the sites so far as yet known are at Guildford, Box Hill, Caterham, and Halstead. To these positions volunteer brigades and artillery were assigned—120,000 men and 233 guns of position, forty pounders, now nearly obsolete. From 1889 till now apparently no volunteer battalions or artillery corps has seen the position they are to defend. Now that fixed points are to be fortified, possibly the instruction of the volunteers in the work for which they are detailed may be taken in hand. Captain Wilkinson points to a rather large blot on the whole scheme. The mobilisation and the assembly of the 120,000 men with the 233 guns is calculated to require nine days. But a sudden raid might be made in less than a week from the time the Government become aware that war is contemplated. He maintains that the time allowed for mobilisation and taking up the assigned positions is due to a "peculiar blunder" made by Sir Edward Hamley and accepted without inquiry by the War Office. General Hamley wrote that in all schemes for the utilisation of Volunteers in the field it is necessary to allow for only one-half of the proper strength of each corps being available, as a great number of the men would be engaged in carrying on the daily business of the country. He therefore assumed that 120,000 men must be told off for a particular duty when 60,000 are required. But Volunteers can only be employed by Government when the corps are called out for military service; then every man in the corps becomes a soldier, receiving pay at army rates. None of them will be at liberty to absent himself on "the general business of the country." If 60,000 men are sufficient to man the lines protecting London, the metropolis and the neighbouring counties can supply the whole force, and it will no be necessary to bring Volunteers from the north of England, Wales, and Scotland. The mobilisation can therefore be completed in three days, or four, instead of nine. Thoroughly worked out and assiduously rehearsed, this scheme of defence will render London safe against a raid.

THE appearance of a case of plague on board the transport Dilwara has led the military authorities to redouble the precautions that have all along been taken, and hitherto with such good success, to prevent the appearance of plague amongst the soldiers. The victim to the disease on the Dilwara was a daughter of Quarter-master Sergeant Turner, Unattached List, of the Colaba Depot. She was taken ill three days after the vessel had left the port. At Suez Sergeant Turner and his family were disembarked, and after having been thoroughly disinfected the Dilwara proceeded on its voyage. It may be hoped that the strict segregation of the case and the removal from the ship of the family of the girl, will have the effect of keeping the other passengers free from infection. The departmental enquiry held some months ago in reference to the allegations of *Truth* as to the treatment of the troops going home on board the R. I. M. S. Clive, has led to various improvements in the trooping arrangements. Separate accommodation is provided for the sick; men who, although able to get about, are suffering from diseases of a loathsome and contagious kind have special bath and latrine accommodation; and the minimum space for each passenger has been increased. The troopships are therefore more desirable places from a sanitary point of view than they were formerly. The arrangements on land leave nothing to be desired in the matter of the precautions taken against an outbreak of plague. In the case of all the troopers that have left Bombay this season the men after the usual medical inspection at Deolali have been embarked on arrival from Sassoon Dock, and have not been allowed to go anywhere in the city. It has been deemed desirable to take the further precaution of holding a second medical inspection in Bombay, and men leaving by the transport Dunera, yesterday, were subjected to this additional test. No one was allowed to board the vessel prior to its departure, excepting staff officers, or persons whose presence was absolutely required. The same care will be exercised in regard to the last troopship of the season, the Clive, which leaves with the remaining details a few days hence. These precautions are no doubt inconvenient to passengers, but the military authorities are justified in taking the most stringent measures possible in view of the grave danger attendant upon the plague obtaining a footing among the time-expired soldiers. The authorities have held to Bombay as the trooping port for obvious reasons, and people who argue that it is desirable to transfer the embarkation of troops to Calcutta can have very little conception of the practical difficulties which stand in the way. There is no place in Bengal corresponding to the Deolali depot, to form the rendezvous of departing regiments; and the long journey round by Cape Comorin would add greatly to the cost of the trooping arrangements, as well as to the time occupied in getting the men home. Bombay's geographical position and the organisation which is provided here for the purpose, renders this port the only suitable one for embarking the troops, and the mere fact that an isolated case of plague has occurred on the Dilwara is not sufficient reason for a transfer to Calcutta.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Coromandel, with the outward mails of the 12th instant, left Aden for Bombay, at 10 a.m., on Tuesday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Monday next.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of Bombay will proceed on tour in the Southern Mahratta country, leaving Victoria Terminus at 2-30 p.m. (Railway time) to-morrow; returning to Bombay on Tuesday, the 6th April, by a train arriving at the Victoria Terminus, at 6-30 a.m. (Railway time). His Excellency's departure and return will be private. Two salutes of seventeen guns, each will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the departure and return of his Excellency, at 2-30 p.m. (Railway time), on the 26th March and at 6-30 a.m. (Railway time), on the 6th April, respectively.

IT has been definitely settled that the Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive will leave for England, with the surplus troops left behind, after the departure of the Transport Dunera. There will be in all about 200 men, 80 women, and 180 children. The Clive will call at Aden to pick up the time-expired men and invalids.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebjee presides at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences on Saturday, the 3rd April.

MR. BAPUJEE DINANATH has been appointed to act as Registrar of the Small Causes Court during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Spencer.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, Mr. S. W. Cuffe proposed "That in view of the number of huts and chawls which it has been found necessary to destroy, the Commissioner be asked to report as to the desirability of making some provision during the monsoon months for the large number of the poorer class who may be expected to return to Bombay during that period." The proposition was adopted, and it was further resolved that the Commissioner be requested to furnish a statement, showing, the number of huts and chawls destroyed or pulled down, and the approximate number of persons who hold them. The Committee also resolved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to address Government with a view to taking immediate measures for the prevention of plague-stricken people coming to Bombay.

THE Maharani of Dumraon has acceded to the advice of her friends by appointing a European manager to the charge of her vast estates. Her choice has fallen on Mr. C. Fox, of Behia, the managing partner of the Shahpur Indigo Concern.

THE North-Western Railway returns for the week ended March 6th show a decrease of Rs. 9,092 over the same period of last year, the total earnings being Rs. 1,66,457. Up to date the total decrease in the earnings amounts to Rs. 5 6,31,971.

AT a largely-attended meeting of the senate of the Madras University, a representative committee was appointed to consider whether it is expedient to institute an Oriental Faculty, and provide for examinations being held and degrees conferred in branches of Oriental learning, and if so to [illegible] detailed proposals for submission to the [illegible] committee was also appointed to [illegible] the question of the relations of affiliated colleges to the University, and to submit a report to the Senate.

A CORRESPONDENT in Tinnevelly writes to complain that at a Famine Relief Meeting at Amoosamudram, presided over by the Deputy Collector, a resolution was passed that every local landholder of the village should contribute at the rate of half-an-anna per rupee of assessment and that those paying income-tax should contribute Rs. 2 for every Rs. 10 of income-tax paid. Our correspondent rightly characterises the resolution as transgressing the limits of voluntary contribution and it is to be hoped that the Tinnevelly committee will cause it to be rescinded.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

GREAT BRITAIN REFUSES TO TAKE PART IN THE BLOCKADE OF GREECE.

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that Great Britain has notified to the Powers that she will abstain from taking part in the blockade of Greece, but will not object to their undertaking the blockade.

GERMANY THREATENS TO WITHDRAW FROM THE CONCERT.

It is stated that Germany, while she declines to send any troops to Crete, threatens to withdraw from the Concert unless Greece is blockaded.

THE POSITION IN CRETE.

LONDON, MARCH 23, MIDNIGHT.

The Foreign Admirals have issued a fresh proclamation, in which they warn the insurgents and the Greek troops to abstain from attacking the Turkish forts, which are necessary to preserve order in the vicinity of the ports where the foreign troops land.

Three hundred French Marines have landed at Canea, and another three hundred land at Sitia.

ANOTHER ARMENIAN MASSACRE.

Trouble has broken out at Tokat, in the Vilayet of Sivas, where one hundred Armenians have been massacred.

(Above delayed about 12 hours in transmission.)

THE CEYLON COMMAND.

Colonel T. F. Hobson has been appointed to succeed Colonel Justice in the command of the troops in Ceylon.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

LONDON, MARCH 23.

The following is the result of the Lincolnshire Handicap race :—

Winkfield's Pride	1
Funny Boat	2
Bridegroom	3

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 24.

There were forty-three cases and twenty deaths recorded in the city, to-day. The total mortality was thirty-four. There were 163 patients in the plague hospital yesterday ; twenty-two were admitted to-day ; fifteen died ; two cured ; leaving 163 under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital six were admitted ; four died ; and twenty-one remain under treatment. In the Mahomedan Hospital four died ; eight were discharged ; leaving under treatment thirty-seven.

One man and two women were found on the railway station, and sent to the hospital ; one died.

The Military house-to-house visitation was carried on in the usual way in the city. The parties were increased, and searched nearly five streets. A great many shops which were closed were forced open. In the Raviwar, Budhwar, and Sukerwar peths about ten cases were discovered, and sent to the hospital. Several Municipal Commissioners rendered assistance to the Military in their operations, and there was no opposition. In the cantonment three cases were discovered by the search party, and in the Suburban no case has been found.

It has been decided that in the suburban limits the search party will operate their work only for three days in one week, owing to its cleanliness.

Mrs. Duncan's fund for a segregation camp amounts to Rs. 855.

MR. J. G. SCOTT IN THE WA COUNTRY.

RANGOON, MARCH 23.

Mr. J. G. Scott, C.I.E., Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, after a peaceful tour through the southern portion of the Wa country, reached the Chinese frontier at the beginning of this month, and was received with much cordiality by the Chinese Generals, Wang and Fao. By invitation of the Chinese Generals, he then proceeded to the Trans-Salween State of Manglem, where he was honourably received by the Sawbwa in the course of his tour. Mr. Scott received the submission of a number of the Wa chieftains.

CHARGES OF EMBEZZLEMENT AGAINST A CASHIER.

ACCUSED HEAVILY PUNISHED.

RANGOON, MARCH 24.

This evening, the hearing of the charges of criminal breach of trust against H. C. Lutter, cashier of the Bombay-Burma Corporation, was concluded before the District Magistrate, who sentenced accused to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, being six months for each of the three charges. Counsel for defence mentioned incidentally that the total defalcations were over half-a-lakh of Rupees, but the charges of misappropriation were made in respect of Rs. 3,050 only.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said, in consideration of the absence of any reliable check on his accounts and the cash balances, it would not be right to pass as severe a sentence on accused as would be done had he not been given an [opportunity to make away with his employer's money. The check adopted not being a real check was more than useless.

Appeal against the sentence was made to the Recorder, who allowed bail in two sureties of Rs. 10,000 each. The bail not being forthcoming, Lutter was sent to jail.

KARACHI AND ITS PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

RESIGNATION OF THE ENTIRE MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 23.

The President, Mr. Tahibram Khemchand, and Commissioners of the Karachi Municipality, European and Native, both nominated and elected, have resigned owing to the summary appointment by the Government of Bombay of a Plague Committee, superseding the Corporation, whose organisation, inaugurated at the first outbreak of plague and carried out in a most loyal and efficient manner by the Executive, has been of the most perfect kind.

The Municipality was not consulted, nor has the president or any members been appointed to the Committee. In receiving the address from the Corporation a few hours before the announcement was made his Excellency recognised and expressed his fullest appreciation of the measures adopted by the Municipality. Moreover, although the Corporation and Collector of Karachi have co-operated most cordially in all measures taken to combat the plague, it appears that their resolutions recommending segregation and other measures passed some months ago, were rejected by the acting Commissioner, Mr. Wingate, but have since been fully adopted by Government. The Corporation appointed a deputation to wait on Commissioner to explain the position prior to resignation being officially forwarded. The ...ssioner lastly declined to receive the deputa...ce their resignation has been formally ten...

...g of the Municipality has the hearty ...ll classes of the community.

...RMOMETER READINGS.

...ESDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 23.

... 73·4

...WEDNESDAY.—MARCH 24.

... 74·1
... 80·1
... 84·6
... 81·5

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 5.

An interesting report by Sir R. Giffen upon the coal output of the world has been issued containing some valuable statistics, which will be found useful to those who are concerned in the question. In Europe, the country which has the largest production, after the United Kingdom, is Germany. The quantity produced, however, in the latter country does not amount to half of what is at present produced in the United Kingdom, the respective figures for 1895 being : the United Kingdom, 189,661,000, and the German Empire, 79,169,000 tons. Next in point of production after Germany comes France, with 27,583,000 tons, or about a third of the production of Germany ; whilst next again comes Belgium, where the amount of production is not very far behind that of France. In the United States the quantity of coal produced has in recent years increased distinctly ; and, indeed, in the year 1893 it almost equalled the output of the United Kingdom ; whilst in the year 1895 it shows a still further increase, although the total output has not equalled that of the United Kingdom, which since 1893 has been very large. With regard to the production of coal in the British Colonies and possessions, New South Wales is at present the largest producer, the output being close on four million tons.

In their "Indian and Ceylon Tea Share Report," just issued, Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton, of London, remark that the depression in securities generally does not so far appear to have had much effect on the value of tea shares. Meanwhile attention is called to the fact that, while there is a gradually increasing consumption of teas grown in the British dependencies in the United Kingdom, the quantities of such teas taken by other countries and colonies are also expanding, as will be seen by the following table of takings abroad during the past six years :—

	lbs.
1891	14,643,751
1892	18,405,237
1893	25,836,818
1894	28,772,893
1895	31,739,126
1896	42,324,202

The Odessa correspondent of Mr. Broomhall's "Corn Trade News," describes the grain markets there as inanimate, partly in consequence of the relatively high prices compared with those ruling in this country and in the Continental markets generally, and partly because exporters already held stocks in the port and were not disposed to increase them. Fairly large stocks of rye and, especially, of maize were held in Odessa. The stocks of wheat were not large, though the bulk of last year's harvest had apparently already reached the seaboard. "As said before," Mr. Broomhall's correspondent continues, "holders' ideas have been too high for much business to be transacted, but at the present moment there is rather more disposition to give way, and there seems a chance that a brisker business may be expected in the near future. The winter here (South Russia) on the whole has been mild, but with considerable changes in the temperature, and it is only latterly that there has been any snow worth speaking of in the interior. The reports of winter-sown wheat in most districts are not encouraging, and in fact some reports state that the crop is a total failure, but this we take to be a pessimist's point of view, although there is no doubt that the crop in our district suffered in the autumn, but it is too early yet to judge properly."

The *Financial Times* has recently had some interesting articles on Johannesburg by Mr. D. G. Macrae, and the one to-day deals with the Uitlander population and the city's growth. According to a recent census, says this authority, "the white population of Johanesburg is 50,000, and the death-rate is roughly 50 per mille. Doctors, however, indignantly deny that any such mortality exists, and state that 20 per mille is fully, if not over, the ratio. My own observation bears out this statement : I have seen a good many cities, and I can certainly say that for a city of 50,000 inhabitants Johannesburg covers three or four times the area of any other city of similar population, and has three or four times the house cubic space for each person, after taking into consideration the fact that many of the houses are bungalow built. The absurdity of the official returns is manifested in other ways."

There has been considerable reduction in the price of securities during the last few weeks, though the prospect of a really important war has been merely a simmering possibility, and the London market has all through been inclined to treat the matter with phlegmatic indifference, most of the selling being initiated from Paris. The broad effect of the scare can be gauged accurately owing to the opportune appearance of the monthly assessment of representative securities published by the *Banker's Magazine*. This shows that the aggregate value of three hundred and twenty-five representative securities, which at the market prices of January 20 stood at £3,224,812,000, on February 20 had fallen to £3,190,671,000, showing a decline of thirty-four millions in the month. Nearly half the fall was accounted for by British funds and foreign Government bonds, and "in the case of the latter the fall has been greatest in international stocks—that is to say, those securities most extensively dealt in between Continental Bourses and the London market." The aggregate decline is, after all, little more than 1 per cent., and is balanced to some extent by a rise of twenty-six and a half millions in the same securities which took place in January owing to the rapid fall in the value of money that followed the stringency at the end of last year ; but, on the other hand, during the first three weeks of February the continued abundance of money would probably, under ordinary circumstances, have caused a further advance in securities—as the *Banker's Magazine* says, "Monetary conditions have been favourable enough ; indeed there is reason to believe that, but for the continued ease in money, the fall in Stock Exchange values would have been even more pronounced." Such being the initial result of the mere possibility of European war, it is interesting to consider the probable effects on securities of an actual outbreak. The first effect of the Franco-German War, as far as London was concerned, was to cause a temporary decline in securities and rise in the value of credit, owing to the haste with which the Continent discounted bills here, and a rapid decline in our bullion store through exports of the sinews of war. Thus we find that in July, 1870, Consols fell three or four points, to 89, and the Bank-rate went up to 4 per cent. and then jumped up to 6 per cent. on August 3. But this tendency soon gave way to its direct opposite. Owing to the insecurity of the Continental position money was poured into London for safe keeping, and by the middle of 1871 we find that the Bank's stock of bullion had risen from nineteen to twenty-seven millions, the Bank-rate had fallen to 2 per cent., and Consols were up to 93¼ again. Later on, the payment of the war indemnity caused a severe drain on London's bullion store, and in September, 1873, we find the Bank-rate raised for a short time to 9 per cent. The analogy of that war, however, though interesting as far as it goes, does not help us much in an endeavour to forecast the effects of a possible outbreak at present.

The address of Mr. Mckinley bears out in many respects the expectations that had been formed of it, particularly that portion of it relating to the tariff question. It has been known for some time past that before attempting to deal with the currency position the tariff would be taken in hand, and it is not surprising, therefore, to find that a special session of Congress is to be called on the 15th inst. to deal with this question. The President's reason for this step is that "the condition of the Public Treasury demands the immediate attention of Congress which alone has the power to provide revenues." Little objection can be taken to this course, as since it has been determined to inaugurate a more protectionist policy obviously the sooner the matter is dealt with the better. Little permanent improvement in trade can be looked for while this tariff question is unsettled It need hardly be pointed out, however, that there is a very great difference of opinion as to whether higher tariffs will bring about the results desired, especially after the experience of the operation of the co-called McKinley tariff. Speaking on the monetary position, Mr. McKinley says that under his administration there shall be no further increase of debt. Mr. Cleveland, it will be remembered, concluded to meet the Treasury deficit confronting him by loans, but this Mr. Mckinley has determined not to do. The apparent intention is, after dealing with the tariff question, to establish a public commission of experts to consider and report on the situation. There is much to be said for this course, as the matter would be threshed out, and there would be some prospect in the future of getting the currency question satisfactorily disposed of. With regard to bimetallism, the new President is in favour of an international agreement, "but meantime, until a condition is realised where the parity of our gold and silver money springs from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals," he will do his best to keep the country on a virtual gold basis. Nothing is said with respect to the withdrawl of the greenbacks from circulation, and, in a word, the strong point in the message is the tariff.

Contracts for a fair amount of new shipping were placed with shipbuilders in Scotland last month, the total reaching about 23,000 tons. More business might probably have been brought to a conclusion but for the caution shown by builders in view of the possibility of labour troubles, the considerable quantity of work already in their hands, and the fact that the offers from intending buyers have been below, sometimes considerably below, the present quotations. The total tonnage put into the water in Scotland during February was 16,273 tons, against 39,391 tons in the corresponding month last year, 19,816 tons in 1895, and 25,064 tons in 1894. The comparatively small amount launched this year is not an indication of unusual slackness in the various yards, but may be taken to show merely that few vessels have approached the stage of completion. Amongst those launched last month was a steel screw steamer of 3,100 tons for the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, one of 1,985 tons for the British and Eastern Shipping Company of Liverpool, one of 1,270 tons for the City of Dublin Steam packet Company, and a 400-ton torpedo boat destroyer for the Spanish Government.

Once more it is the talk in City circles that the investor who covenants for really substantial security will, before long, have to dispense with interest. That is, of course, far too gloomy a view ; but it may not be disputed that the earning power of capital has almost continuously diminished since Mr. Goschen's heroic conversion of Consols. Yet there still remains one opening, and a wide one, too, for the profitable and fairly safe employment of a portion of those national savings which are now estimated at over £200,000,000 per annum. The investor, too, can take comfort in the reflection that while promoting his own monetary benefit, he still more enhances the well-being of his poorer neighbours. On analysing the annual report of the Peabody Trustees, we find that the net profit since the enterprise got on firm financial legs has amounted to £700,000, all but a fraction. The period during which this large sum was earned being 23 years, the profit has thus averaged £30,000 per annum, the whole being expended on additional premises. There is the chance, no doubt, of tenants not being forthcoming in adequate numbers. But in spite of the rents being beyond the means of the poorest section of the working classes, the demand for accommodation usually exceeds the supply. Here, then, there seems to be a form of investment combining nearly first-class security with a fair rate of interest. Nor do the Peabody buildings stand alone in these respects. The private concerns which cultivate the same field, purely on a business footing, are, we believe, in prosperous circumstances without exception.

The monthly statements of the exports of cotton manufactures from the United States have for some time past foreshadowed a very large increase in the total return for 1896, and the complete statistics for the whole year just received fully bear out previous indications. The shipments of piece goods have reached 281,211,521 yards, against 179,619,882 yards in 1895, the increase last year being 101,591,639 yards, or at the rate of 56·5 per cent. Indeed the quantity exported in 1896 has never before been approached, the nearest approximation to it having occurred in 1887, when the quantity was 204,602,087 yards. The following table shows the exports of cotton piece goods from the States in each year since 1880 :—

	Yards.
1881	148,563,447
1882	144,520,074
1883	137,700,751
1884	128,191,746
1885	147,544,718
1886	193,841,353
1887	204,602,087
1888	170,213,615
1889	118,457,191
1890	118,026,230
1891	174,543,272
1892	183,734,321
1893	143,792,114
1894	185,887,735
1895	179,619,882
1896	281,211,521

The increase shown last year is more than sufficiently accounted for by the greatly enlarged shipments to China, Canada, Africa, and the smaller markets of Southern Asia. To the West Indies, Central America, and nearly all the South American States the exports declined considerably. The great expansion in 1896 is, of course, due chiefly, if not entirely, to the depressed state of the United States home market last year.

The Department of State in Washington has recently published a number of reports from United States Consuls abroad on the currency systems of various countries in their relation to the prices of commodities and wages. A summary is given in a few pages by the chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. He observes, that the reports establish two facts : (1) There has been a general decline in prices of commodities, especially in certain raw products, throughout the world. On the one hand this is said to be due to a scarcity of money, on the other to progress in inventions and increased production both of raw materials and manufactured goods, leading to keener competition and lower prices. (2) There has been a general advance in wages, especially in the leading industrial countries, all of which have either a single gold standard or a double standard with a gold reserve.

THE numbers on relief-works and gratuitous relief have now fallen to 3,060,000, or a decrease of 72,000 below last week's returns. This is chiefly due to the decrease reported from the North-West Provinces of 174,000. Burma and Central India also reported decreases of 11,000 and 5,000 respectively. On the other hand increases of 42,000 are denoted from Bengal, 39,000 from the Central Provinces and 13,000 each from Bombay and the Punjab. Rain is urgently wanted in many parts of India.

A RECURRENCE of the mysterious fires which took place in Trivandrum, and which defied all attempt to trace their origin, a year or two ago, is now alarming the people. The fires in 1894 and 1895 happened generally in the Brahmin quarter, but this year they appear to be more widespread. The curious thing is that no one is able to detect the cause of these "calamitous occurrences," as the local paper has it.

SAYS the *Nilgiri News* :—A fine tiger was shot by Mr. H. Rohde Norman of Goadby Hall Estate on the 15th istant at Musnagoodi, measuring 9 feet 4 inches. The head and skin have been sent to Mr. Vanlingen, the local Taxidermist. Mr. Norman has also bagged an antelope, horns 10¼, and two stags, during his visit to the above locality. A tigress fell the other day to the rifle of Mr. Richard Kindersley, of Westbury Estate, and it must have been with feelings of sincere thankfulness that that goods sportsman knocked her over, for she had in the previous week killed a couple of most promising colts, which Mr. Kindersley had bred on the estate, from which great things were expected.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA presided at the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon. There were also present : Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Fazalbhoy Visram, K. N. Shroff, R. H. Vincent, K. N. Kabraji, Professor Muller, Drs N. N. Katrak, A. V. Viegas, and the Hon'ble Mr. Dharamsi.

THE ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

The Commissioner requesting sanction of the Committee and the Corporation to the raising of some portions of the compound wall of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, at Arthur Road, at a cost of Rs. 1,198, to the debit of surplus cash balance, the Committee recommended the Corporation to accord the necessary sanction.

AN INSANITARY WELL.

The Commissioner requested sanction to a notice in writting being served on Mr. Govardhandas Gokuldas Tejpal, requiring him (1) to remove from the old disused well in his compound, at Narayan Babhai kar Road, the stable refuse deposited therein, and (2) to fill up the well with earth.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula wanted to know if it was advisable to fill in such wells in view of the fact that these fillings increased the quantity of subsoil water, which was considered to be a source of danger to public health. Would it not be better to clean those wells instead of filling them in with earth.

Dr. Viegas was of opinion that the Executive ought to be encouraged to fill in the wells, which were a source of great danger to public health. They could not get rid of subsoil water by allowing stinking wells to continue to exist.

Mr. Vincent, agreeing with the last speaker, said that the wells were a great nuisance.

Professor Muller remarked that the existence of the wells afforded opportunities to the people to drink water from them. He had seen several wells inside the houses in the Fort into which dirty water percolated from the drains.

Mr. Kabraji, in endorsing what had fallen from Professor Muller, observed that the wells were generally built near the privies, and drainage and sullage-water found their way in them.

Mr. Vincent said some of the wells were used for the purpose of throwing filth into them.

Dr. Katrak said that some wells, which contained apparently clean and clear water, were insanitary by reason of the water being contaminated with sullage and drainage percolations.

After some further discussion, sanction was given to the filling in of the well.

THE COMMITTEE'S AUDIT A FARCE.

The Committee considered letter to the Chairman, dated 17th instant, from the Municipal Secretary, drawing attention to the fact that no audit of the weekly statements was made by members of the Committee for the weeks ending 6th and 13th instant.

Mr Vincent : The auditing of accounts by members of the Committee is a perfect farce.

Mr. Cuffe : It is an absolute farce.

The Chairman : Whether it is a farce or not, we must adhere to the letter of the law. So long as the Act rendered it incumbent upon the members to audit the accounts, it must be done.

It was then resolved that the Secretary's letter be recorded, and that a post-card be sent out in addition to the previous notice to each member of the Standing Committee whose duty it is to attend the Municipal Office for audit purposes and cheque-signing.

THREE LAKHS MORE WANTED FOR THE PLAGUE.

The Committee considered memorandum to the Secretary, No. 26532, dated 10th instant, from the Commissioner requesting sanction to the further grant of Rs. 3,00,000, for expenditure to be incurred in connection with the plague by the Plague Committee and the different departments of the Municipality.

Mr. Shroff said that the Committee must have a statement in black and white from the Commissioner as to how much was spent by the Plague Committee, and how much by the various departments of the Municipality. There ought not to be any confusion in the accounts. He moved that the consideration of the item be deferred, and that the Commissioner be requested to lay before the Standing Committee a complete statement of accounts in respect of expenses hitherto incurred by the Plague Committees on their own responsibility, as well as a statement of expenses incurred by the various departments of the Municipality at the instance of the Plague Committee in connection with the plague that similar fortnightly statements be laid before the Standing Committee in the future.

The motion was afterwards withdrawn ; and on the motion of Professor Muller, seconded by Mr. Vincent, it was resolved that the Corporation be recommended to sanction a grant of Rs. 3,00,000 for the Plague Committee applied for, and that all expenditure on account of the Bubonic Plague from 1st March be debited to this account ; that the Commissioner be requested to furnish a statement from time to time of payments made under this head.

HOUSING OF THE POOR DURING THE RAINS.

Mr. Cuffe, in accordance with notice, moved : "That in view of the number of huts and chawls which it has been found necessary to destroy the Commissioner be asked to report as to the desirability of making some provision during the monsoon months for the large number of the poorer class who may be expected to return to Bombay during that period". He said that as it could not be assumed that plague would be stamped out before the beginning of the monsoon, and as the poor people living in camps in different parts of the city would have to leave these camps during the monsoon, it was desirable to adopt measures to provide some sort of accommodation for these men, and also for those who would be returning to Bombay during the monsoon. It was a big and a serious question, and as there were yet three months in front of them, steps might immediately be taken to provide such house-accommodation as might be deemed necessary under the circumstances.

Dr. Katrak seconded the motion.

Mr. Vincent was of opinion that the huts erected by the Municipality were such as would stand the stress of monsoon with tarpaulin coverings over them.

Dr. Katrak : What about the damp floors?

Mr. Shroff : There is no plinth to these huts.

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi remarked that it would be interesting to know how many huts and chawls had been pulled down, and how many men were occupying the temporary structures constructed in different parts of the town.

Mr. Cuffe said that, on account of many of these huts and chawls being pulled down, accommodation would be required for those who were now living in camps during the rain.

Dr. Katrak said that, if there was not sufficient house-accommodation during the monsoon, there would be so much more over-crowding, which was the one thing which ought to be guarded against.

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi suggested the addition of the following to Mr. Cuffe's motion, viz., "That the Commissioner be requested to furnish a statement showing the number of huts and chawls destroyed or pulled down, and the approximate number of persons who hold them."

The motion, together with the addition suggested by Mr. Dharamsi, was then put to vote and carried.

ALLEGED BURSTING OF THE WATER-MAIN AT SANTA CRUZ.

Dr. Katrak said that at the last meeting he had brought to the notice of the Commissioner the fact of a large quantity of water being wasted from what appeared to be a burst in the water-main in Santa Cruz. Upon inquiries made by him he learnt that is was no burst, but that the water was purposely allowed to run out to let the air out of the main. He must in justice to their officers mention that it was not through indifference or carelessness that the water was allowed to passout of the main.

EXCLUSION OF INFECTED PERSONS FROM BOMBAY.

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtula brought to the notice of the Committee the fact that the mortality in Mandvie was again increasing which was probably due to a large number of people returning to the district. What he wished to urge was that if people were allowed to return to Bombay without medical inspection, the result would be that they would never be able to stamp out the plague from the city. Such an inspection was of paramount importance, and even better than the segregation and removal of plague-stricken men to the hospitals. He knew that there were several difficulties in the way, but they were after all such as could be surmounted. The Municipal Commissioner gave them an assurance, the other day, that some measures would be adopted in the matter, and if such measures were to be given effect to, it must be done without a day's delay.

Mr Vincent : It is a matter for the Plague Committee.

Professor Muller said that a few days' delay would make a great difference in the city. He saw no reason whatever why medical inspection should not be held at Kallyan and Palghur in the case of those who were returning to Bombay, as was done in regard to those who left the city. The attention of Government had been frequently called to people from Butsar and Poona, where the plague had been prevalent, coming to Bombay without any medical inspection, but nothing appeared to have been done yet in that direction. The inspection so desired would only involve an increase in the staff of medical men at Kallyan and Palghur, and it was a matter which did not admit of any delay.

Mr. Vincent said that arrangements had been made to see that people affected with the plague were not allowed to come from the harbour or by the two cause ways on the borders of the city.

Mr. Ebrahim pointed out that the mortality in Mandvi was again increasing by leaps and bounds, and unless efficient measures were adopted to prevent plague-stricken men returning to the city there was not the slightest chance of the epidemic being kept under control.

Mr. Cuffe would like to know why the machinery which existed now at Kallyan and Palghur should not be made available in the case of passengers returning to Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner : Railway Inspection is a Government matter.

Mr. Ebrahim said that he had given a notice of motion, about a fortnight ago, about such inspection, and though he had withdrawn it on an assurance being given on the occasion, he would now like to revive it, and place it for the acceptance of the Committee.

Professor Muller thought that the Commissioner might approach Government once more on the subject.

Mr. Ebrahim moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to address Government with a view to taking immediate measures for the prevention of plague-stricken people coming to Bombay.

Mr. Cuffe seconded the resolution.

The motion was then agreed to, and the Committe adjourned.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the grant of a clasp inscribed "Burma 1889-92" to Captain D. J. C. Macnabb, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Burma ; and of an India medal with "North-East Frontier 1891" clasp to Mr. H. G. Young, Deputy Conservator of Forests.

THE under-mentioned officers are appointed probationers for the Staff Corps :—Lieutenants R. W. C. Blair, Royal Welsh Fusiliers ; A. Y. Cheyne, Welsh Regiment; E. F. Knox, Norfolk Regiment; H. E. Hardon, Wilts Regiment ; A. D. C. Ramsay, Worcestershire Regiment ; G. Dodd, Norfolk Regiment and H. M. W. Souter, Manchester Regiment.

HER MAJESTY the Queen has been pleased to grant permission to the under-mentioned officers to accept and wear the insignia of the Order of the "Brilliant Star" which His Highness the late Sultan of Zanzibar was pleased to confer upon them in recognition of "their active and distinguished service before the enemy during the military operations which took place in His Highness's mainland dominions in March and April last" :—1st Class.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. Pearson, 24th Bombay Infantry. 2nd Class.—Major J. W. G. Tulloch, 24th Bombay Infantry ; Captain C. J. Melliss, 9th Bombay Infantry ; Captain M. J. Tighe, D.S.O., 27th Bombay Infantry ; Captain W. C. Barratt, 1st Sikh Infantry ; Lieutenant T. E. Scott, 3rd Sikh Infantry. 3rd Class.—Subadar Major Hazrat Shah, Bahadar, 24th Bombay Infantary. 4th Class.—Subhadar Shah Mast, 24th Bombay Infantary ; Subhadar Mahammed Hanif, 24th Bombay Infantary ; Subadar Din Mahomed, 26th Bombay Infantry.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE final match of the Western India Lawn-Tennis Championship (Singles) was played off last evening at the Bombay Gymkhana, in the presence of a large number of members and their lady friends. The final lay between Mr. P. F. Fischer and Mr. H. Cheetham. At first it looked as though Mr. Fischer was to have it all his own way, and he won the first set by 6 to 4. In the second set the games stood Mr. Fischer four to Mr. Cheetham love. But the latter drew away and won the set by 6 to 5. The third set was a comparatively easy victory for Mr. Cheetham, who, by play not nearly so finished in style, won 6 to 2 and thus secured the cup.

RAIN GAMBLING IN CALCUTTA.

AT a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on Saturday, the Hon'ble Mr. Bolton introduced a Bill for the suppression of rain gambling. He said that such public gambling in Calcutta had attained considerable magnitude. Three houses in the Burra Bazaar were now offering facilities for wagering money. Originally this form of gambling was confined to Marwaris, but of late years it had spread to other communities, even women and children staking money. Instances had occurred where merchants, bankers and young women of respectable families had ruined themselves. Referring to the objection taken by the British Indian Association to legislation for this form of gambling while other kinds of gambling were left unchecked, Mr. Bolton, said : "Betting on horse races has been specified as equally pernicious, and it has been argued that so long as such betting is permitted legislation for the suppression of rain gambling cannot be justified. It is not my desire to attempt to minimise the mischievous consequences of betting on the turf, but I would draw attention to a broad distinction between it and the gambling which this Bill is designed to suppress. Racing is held for a few days of the year. Rain gambling continues daily and practically all day for six months. It is a legitimate inference that the mischief done by betting in the one case must be far less than in the other ; but whatever may be the fact as regards betting on race-courses, it is, I venture to think, a sufficient reply to the objection to partial legislation to say that it is unreasonable to abstain from dealing with a particular form of betting which can be reached and suppressed because attempts to suppress other forms appear undesirable or impracticable. Legislation against rain gambling has been undertaken with success and there is no reason to anticipate failure in this Presidency."

A discussion then followed, the Hon'ble Mr. Wallis objecting to the haste with which the Bill was sought to be passed. He moved an amendment that the Bill should be referred to all Associations in Calcutta for expression of their opinion. It was manifestly undesirable that they should legislate for one kind of wagering or betting and leave others untouched. This form of wagering had been in existence for over three quarters of a century, and if the Bill was postponed till the cold weather session no very great harm would be done.

The Lieutenant-Governor pointed out that rain gambling houses were common gaming houses and ought to be suppressed. If Mr. Wallis visited those houses in the rains he would be convinced that the Bill was one which ought be pressed forward. The Government could not allow the evil to continue for another season.

Mr. Wallis's amendment having been registered, the Bill was referred to a select committee with orders to report in a week.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court, yesterday.

RE PALLONJEE HORMUSJEE KATGARA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of a creditor, applied that the abovenamed traders be adjudicated insolvents. The creditor stated in an affidavit that the insolvents carried on business as piece-goods merchants, and had a place of business in the Lukhmidas Khimjee Cloth Market. On the 19th December last, their place of business was found closed ; and on enquiry, it was ascertained that they had left the jurisdiction of the court with a view to defeat and delay the claims of their creditors. His lordship made the order applied for.

RE LUTIFF ABA MAFFA.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices, which was granted.

RE TAR MAHOMED KHALIFF.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. His lordship granted the application.

RE HASU JANA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of a creditor, applied for a month's extension of the time for the hearing of a rule granted on the 10th inst., calling upon the three insolvents to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt in not obeying the orders of the court. The learned counsel said that the rule had not been served, as two of the insolvents could not be found. His lordship granted a month's extension of the rule.

RE ABDUL L UTIFF HAJEE SIDICK AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, applied for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the insolvents to show cause why they should not file their schedule. The learned counsel remarked that the petition was filed on the 5th January last, since which time the insolvents had done nothing. His lordship, after speaking to the Official Assignee, directed the insolvents to file their schedule within a month, and granted a rule requiring them to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court.

THE inland steamer companies perform, no doubt, a great and useful service, remarks a correspondent. In a country like the Gangetic Delta of Bengal, interlaced with broad and rapid rivers, railway extension is not always possible, and so the inland steamer companies are virtually another form of railway service. Situate as these two companies are, possessing almost a monopoly of the traffic, there is a temptation sometimes to put the rates up and to exercise their giant's power in a manner which has been described as tyrannous. Wicked persons have been heard to say that these river companies are always either insolent or obsequious ; insolent with the insolence of power when there is no opposition and obsequious almost to servility should any new company come on the *tapis*.

INFORMATION has been received that a man travelling from the Karachi direction was taken out of the train at Khanpur on the 18th instant in a moribund state and died almost immediately. It is believed, however, that this was not a plague case.

AMONGST other precautions against the spread of the plague from Bombay and Sindh, arrangements are being made for the disinfection at some railway station near the frontier of the Bombay Presidency and Sindh of the clothing and personal effects of plague-stricken passengers, and also of the clothing, &c., of other persons which are dirty or in such a state as to raise a suspicion that they may be contaminated.

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns, for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	0	1
	Middle and Lower Colaba	1	2
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	2	0
	Esplanade	1	0
B	Mandvi	0	1
	Chukla I.	0	0
	Umarkhadi	1	0
	Dongri	3	2
C	Market	1	0
	Dhobi Talao	0	0
	Panaswadi	1	0
	Bhuleshwar	2	1
	Khara Talao	0	0
	Khumbarwada	2	1
D	Khetwadi	0	1
	Girgaum	3	0
	Chaupati	1	0
	Walkeshwar	1	1
	Mahalakshmi	2	0
E	Masagon	3	2
	Tadwadi	0	2
	Second Nagpada	0	1
	Kamatipura	1	
	Tardeo	0	1
	Byculla	6	1
	First Nagpada	1	1
F	Parel	5	7
	Sewri	0	0
	Sion	11	13
G	Mahim	13	4
	Worli	4	4
Water Division		0	2
Non-Resident and Unknown		0	0
Parsee Hospital		0	0
Jain Hospital		0	0
Arthur Road Hospital		0	3
Grant Road Hospital		0	4
St George's Hospital		0	0
Hindu Hospital		0	3
Parel Plague Hospital		0	4
Servants' Hospital		0	1
Bhatia Hospital		0	1
Queen's Road Hospital		0	1
Port Trust Hospital		0	1
	Total at...	74	69
	Total to date...	10,035	8,385

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 164.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR WITH THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE TO-DAY.

The following is the programme of his Excellency the Governor's tour round the city to-day :—

6-30 a.m. to meet the Plague Committee at the Plague Committee's office.

6-45 a.m. to visit the Churney Road Gardens Hospital, No. 4 (Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins).

7 a.m. to visit Adamji Peerbhoy's Hospital, Churney Road (Adamji Peerbhoy).

7-30 a.m. to visit the Grant Road Hospital and Nurses' quarters; Northbrook Gardens, (Dr. Dallas).

8-15 a.m. to visit the Forras Road Police Hospital (Dr. Sidney Smith).

9 a.m. to visit Pydhonie Cassum Mitha Hospital and Abdula Kur Chatre Sarang Hospital.

10 a.m. to visit the Khoja Hospital at Connaught Road and Hindu Hospital at Sussex Road (Drs. Ismail Jannahomed and Bhalchandra.

11 a.m. to visit the Parel Government House Hospital (Surgeon-Captain Thompson).

12 noon to visit Arthur Road Hospital (Dr. Chawksy) and back.

THE NEW PLAGUE COMMITTEE AT KARACHI.

A "Government Gazette" Extraordinary, issued last night, contains a Notification, which states :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to direct as follows :—

The following gentlemen are constituted a Committee for the purpose of carrying out, under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind, the measures to be taken to suppress and prevent the spread of bubonic plague within the limits of the Municipality of Karachi and the Karachi Cantonment : Brigadier-General T. A. Cooke—President, Mr. R. Giles, Collector of Karachi, Surgeon-Captain Arnita, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, Mr. J. Strachan, M.I.C.E., Engineer and Secretary to the Karachi Municipality.

For the purposes of pl

the strictness with which they have been kept segregated. The limits in which the men have been allowed to move about when off-duty have been most strictly defined, and any violation of the rules laid down in this regard has been visited by most exemplary punishment awarded by Court Martial.

The precautions taken respecting the men leaving India or coming into the country by the troopships have all through been of a strict kind. The soldiers have been all medically examined at Deolali, and on arrival in Bombay have been detained at Sassoon Dock, and at once taken on board the troopship. The women and children have been medically examined on arrival. The occurrence of a case of plague on board the Dilwara has led to still greater precautions. The men who proceeded home by the s. s. Dunera, yesterday, were re-examined upon embarking on the troopship. The practice of allowing relatives and friends of officers, non-commissioned officers, and others, to go on board to bid their friends good-bye, was prohibited. With the exception of the District Staff Officers and others having really necessary business no one was allowed on board. The medical inspection was carried out under the superintendence of Surgeon-Colonel Baldwin. General Gatacre, with characteristic energy, found time to spare from his arduous duties as President of the Plague Commission to go on board. Major Blomfield, A.A.-G. Major Carnegie, and Captain Vidal were also present. The same rules will be applied to the Clive, on its departure with drafts, a few days hence. The trooping for the season will then be finished.

Dr. Mueller, the German specialist, has made arrangements with Dr. Bahadurji to carry on his clinical investigations in regard to the disease at the Parsee Plague Hospital.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

For some time there were no fresh admissions into the St. George's Hospital, but the number of plague patients received during the present month has been fifteen. These bring up the total admissions to seventy-five, out of which there have been thirty-one deaths. Sister Caroline has been temporarily transferred from the hospital to Thana, where she is to superintend the organisation and arrangements for the hospital there.

REPORTED INFLUX IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Gilbert, President of the Bandora Municipality, has wired to General Gatacre that four hundred fishermen have left Danda on foot, for Mandvi and Kolaba. These fishermen were residing in an infected area, and the advices were wired to keep watch on their arrival.

Friday next being a "Jumma" (prayer) day of the Mahomedans, there will be no house-to-house visitation.

With reference to the appeals made by Veterinary-Major Mills on behalf of the widows and children whose bread-winners have been taken away by the fell pestilence, we learn that the Plague Committee have forwarded a sum of money to Veterinary-Major Mills to enable him to provide the destitute people with food, clothing, etc., until such time as they can be elsewhere provided for.

FURTHER HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION BY THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

THE HELP OF A KING INVOKED.

The house-to-house visitation was again proceeded with yesterday morning under the personal supervision of the members of the Plague Committee. The district visited, comprised Upper Duncan Road, Kazeepoora, and Tank Street. It contains about five hundred houses, some of them being big chawls and inhabited by several thousands of people. The military and police arrangements were the same as on the previous day, and were so complete that with the exception of a few people scattered here and there along the streets, there was no crowd and no opposition. The residents of the locality of both sexes crowded to the windows and the balconies of their houses and watched the operation with curiosity. The military guard, consisting of one hundred rank-and-file of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, was drawn up under the command of Captain Downing on the footpath opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s establishment, while a number of Native soldiers, belonging to the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, patrolled the streets, watching the ingress and egress of the residents. Two hundred men of the 8th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, who have arrived from Baroda, were stationed at a short distance from the European troops, under the command of Lieutenant Fellows. The police arrangements were made by the Divisional Superintendent, Mr. Nolan, who had stationed European police officers and Native policemen at short intervals along the streets. Amongst the police officers on duty were Superintendent Nolan; Inspectors Moore, Walton, Good, Barnett; and Constables Hobson, Barker, Bartly, Williamson, and Hainsworth. A body of mounted armed police was also kept in readiness at the corner of Bellasis and Duncan Road under Sergeant Walker. Mr. R. H. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent Orummey and Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur were also present. Both the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner rode up and down the streets, supervising the operations.

A Municipal fire brigade van, conveying the members of the Committee, General Gatacre, Mr. Snow, Mr. James, Dr. Dimmock, and Captain Chitty, the Honorary Secretary, arrived at half-past 7 o'clock, immediately followed by Dr. Weir. The medical officers who conducted the visitations were Dr. Pettigrew, Dr. Godinho, Dr. Bernard, R. N., Dr. Bassett Smith, R. N., Dr. M. N. Kapadia, and Dr. Sorabji Cawasji Hormusji. The laity doctors who assisted in the operation were Mrs. Pechy Phipson, Mrs. E. M. Slater, Miss Benson, and Miss Anne Brennan. A couple of new pattern spring vans, for the conveyance of the sick, were requisitioned for the first time. The van has a spring swung bed, which can be drawn out to place a patient therein. It has rubber-tiered wheels, similar to those of cycles in all respects, and the whole thing is so light that a single man can wheel a patient therein to hospital.

The search party was divided into two sections, one of which was supervised by Mr. James, while the other was under Dr. Weir. Mr. James' party consisted of Drs. Bernard, R.N., Sorabji Cowasji Hormusji, M. N. Kapadia, and Miss Anne Brennan, and two Municipal sub-inspectors; Dr. Weir's party consisted of Drs. Godinho, Pettigrew, Bassett Smith, R.N., Miss Benson, and Mrs. E. M. Slater, and two sub-inspectors. "The special constables"—most of whom were justices—who assisted in yesterday's operation were Molvi Hidayatulla, Messrs. Meherali Dewraj Master, Kazee Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, Budruddin Abdulla Kur, Samuel Issaji and Hakim Mahomed Ayam. Mr. Kazee Kabirudin, who was in Mr. James's party, was especially energetic in searching nooks and corners of every room. There are a number of chawls situated at Kazeepoora, chiefly occupied by Seedees, and in order to avoid trouble with that small but turbulent races the presence of Makoonda Mugrub, the King of the Seedees, was requisitioned. The sable King possesses such influence over his community that all of them are bound to obey his orders. Locked houses and shops were opened and examined.

About 8 o'clock Dr. Weir's party discovered a case in a ground-floor house at Duncan Road. The patient, who was a Mahomedan soldier, was at once removed from his house in the Municipal van and conveyed to the Bauty Road Hospital. The bedding and clothes belonging to the patient were brought out of the house and burnt. About a quarter past 9 o'clock Mr. James' party came upon a case in a one-storeyed chawl, belonging to Mr. Haji Cassum Joosub, the steamship owner, the patient being a Seedee lad. The ground-floor of the chawl is occupied by shamars, and the whole of the upper-floor is inhabited by Seedees. Superintendent Nolan, who was in Tank Street, on being informed of the discovery of the case, drafted to the place several European police officers and some Native soldiers. Mr. R. H. Vincent, he Commissioner of Police, in company of the Seedee King, immediately repaired to the spot. About one thousand persons, mostly Seedees, collected round the place, and if these precautions had not been taken the removal of the patient might have been attended with some difficulty. The lad was brought out of the room by Inspector Walton, but on arriving at the top of the staircase the patient cried out and struggled hard to get and go into the arms of his mother, who was crying and endeavouring to take her son away into the room. The King went upstairs, and spoke to the mother, who immediately became quiet, and the boy was brought down by Inspectors Good and Walton and placed in the van. Mr. Vincent told the mother that if she desired to accompany her son to the hospital she could do so. She thereupon rushed down the staircase, and with her husband, who had remained quiet all through, followed the van to the Bapty Road Hospital.

The third and last patient was found by Mr. James' party in a house in Duncan Road Cross Lane, the patient being a Mahomedan weaver. Superintendent Nolan went up and brought down the patient, who was placed in the van and conveyed to the hospital. At the conclusion of the operations, the members of the Committee, medical officers, the special constables, and the sub-inspectors, proceeded along the Duncan Road, inspecting houses and shops on the way, up to the Two Tanks. They then turned back and returned to Treacher and Co.'s establishment, where they were joined by Dr. Sidney Smith, medical officer in charge of the Police Hospital. Having purchased some medical stores, the members of the Committee got into their brake and proceeded to Bapa Khote Street, in company of Mr. Kur, and inspected the hospital established there for Mahomedans. On the military and police guards being removed, the people dispersed.

THE DESTRUCTION OF A MUNICIPAL VAN.

Mahabir Gopal, the Purdasee, who was arrested while taking part in the general destruction of a Municipal van, at Two Tanks, on Sunday, was convicted by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on a charge of disorderly behaviour, and sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, the maximum punishment allowable under that charge. The accused pleaded innocence, stating that he took no part in the proceedings, but was only looking on as a spectator. He also shewed some marks of burns on his hands with a view of proving his inability to use any violence to the van. His Worship remarked that an exemplary punishment was necessary in the case, and sentenced the accused as stated to the maximum extent provided in the Penal Code.

PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, there were admitted into the Arthur Road Hospital six patients, three died, and ninety remain under treatment. Six fresh cases were admitted into the Sussex Road Hospital, one died, and two patients were discharged cured, leaving twenty-seven under treatment. There were three admissions into the Bapty Road Hospital, and three deaths, leaving twenty-seven under treatment. There were in all seventeen patients under treatment at the Parsee Hospital, there being neither fresh cases nor deaths therein during the period. Into the Port Trust Hospital two patients were admitted, and two died, leaving five under treatment. There were five patients under treatment at the Khoja Hospital, there being neither admissions nor deaths therein.

THE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF TRAFFIC AT MAHIM CAUSEWAY.

One Native officer and thirty-one men of the 8th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, have been put under tents at the Mahim Causeway since Tuesday last to assist in the inspection of people passing through the Causeway during day time, by order of the Plague Committee.

Professor Haffkine, with Dr. De Quadras, will commence their inoculations in H. H. Aga Khan's bungalow, Love Lane, on Saturday, the 27th inst., from 3 to 5 p.m., and then daily from 8 to 10 a.m. and 3 to 5 p.m.

In anticipation of sanction from the Principal Medical Officer, H. M.'s Forces in India, Surgeon-Major J. C. Culling, A.M.S., will immediately take over plague duty at Colaba from Surgeon-Lieutenant Dove, A. M. S., under orders for Poona.

A hut situated at Peddar Road, and belonging to one Visram Ruda, was burnt down by the Municipality on Tuesday last.

996 persons left Bombay, yesterday morning, by sea, for Jaigud, Panwel, Karagoa, Nagothna, and Bhownugger. The steam-ship Kola, which arrived in Bombay, from Karachi, on Tuesday morning, brought 346 passengers on board.

POONA.

The city Municipal returns for the 24 hours ended, at 8 a.m., on Tuesday, show the following results:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Budwar	5	1
Sukerwar	10	1
Kasba	8	3
Ganesh	3	2
Rastia	4	0
Rasiwar	5	2
Bhowani	4	0
Sudaseo	3	1
Vetal	4	1
Nana's	5	2
Gunj	2	0
Bhamburda	2	0
Narayan	0	0
Nihal	0	0
Shanwar	0	0
Ghorpade	0	0
Somwar	0	0
Plague Hospital	0	28
Total	54	41
Total to date	1031	785

The total mortality from all causes was 65. Six of the new cases were sent to the Hindu Plague Hospital, ten to the Mahomedan and the rest to the Special Plague Hospital.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The returns of the Special Plague Hospital show that there were 147 remaining under treatment up to 8 a.m. on the 22nd and 5 cases were admitted during the twenty-four hours ended at 8 a. m., on Tuesday, making a total of 182 cases of which 2 were discharged cured, 17 died and 163 remained under treatment. Of the new cases 33 were sent from the city, 1 from the camp and 1 imported from Talegaon.

The Hindoo Plague Hospital returns show that there were 19 cases remaining under treatment up to 8 a. m. on the 22nd and 3 cases were admitted during the 24 hours ended at 8 a. m., on Tuesday, making a total of 22 cases of which 3 died and 19 remained under treatment.—*Herald.*

KARACHI.

On the 19th instant there were 33 cases and 33 deaths from plague. The Lyari records the highest mortality, most of the deaths being among Mahomedans; Keamari records 5 and Manora one death, and the Sadar one case. The Civil Hospital on the 19th showed 2 deaths, 4 cured, and 12 convalescent. The Health Officer is of opinion that good running alone tells in plague cases, medicines being of little use.

Driving through the Sadar one cannot but be struck by its deserted appearance. Block after block of bazars and houses are almost entirely closed. The bazar is scrupulously clean, yet cases occur occasionally. Numbers of beef butchers have left Karachi. The trade in cotton continues, and such import trade as was arranged for before the outbreak of the plague. Merchants murmur at the veto laid on hides, the hides coolies having enjoyed almost an immunity from plague.

The total cases up to date are 2,760 cases and 2,378 deaths. The Civil Hospital on the 20th shows 59 patients remaining, 3 deaths, and 12 convalescents.

The Governor arrived at 7 a.m. on the 20th, drove through Keamari, and inspected the old town and worst infected streets. He then went on to the Lyari, looked at the new hospital and the various camps in that vicinity—the Baradari Lines, and the adjoining villages, the camp for Mekranis and Pathans next to old Kalancote which has been wholly evacuated and was on the 20th destroyed by fire. He then inspected the new huts built for Kalancote people, inspected the Runchore Lines and Seth Visbramdas's grain stores, passed through the Sadar Bazar on to Government House, where he received a Municipal address at 1 p.m., and gave interviews to European and native gentlemen in the afternoon. His Excellency left Karachi on Sunday night. He generally approved of the arrangements to suppress the plague in Karachi.

On the 21st instant there were 23 cases and 24 deaths reported from the plague. The Mahomedans show 12, the Hindus 11, and Jews one death. Runchore Lines gives the highest mortality; Keamari records two, and the Military Lines one death.

It has been decided to appoint an Executive Plague Committee, with Mr. Giles, Collector of Karachi, and Dr. Arnim, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, as members. What their duties are to be has not yet transpired.

THE JAIN HOSPITAL.

During the last week ending 21st instant there were 9 new admissions and 4 deaths. One patient was discharged cured, and one was transferred to the Bhatia hospital. The latter one remained for a few days under medical treatment in this hospital, but afterwards some of the leading gentlemen of his caste desired to take him to the hospital specially erected for Bhatias. The patient was progressing very favourably when he was taken. At present 14 patients are under treatment.

SAHEBS SERVANTS HOSPITAL.

The returns for the last 24 hours show: Dismissed cured two, viz., Cheano Dhabi, in the service of Dr. Dimmock, Malabar Hill, and Linzurdean, a writer at Watson's Hotel, Fort. There are five patients still remaining in the wards, and all are doing well.

THE ADAMJEE PEERBHOY HOSPITAL.

The daily returns of Adamjee Peerbhoy Hospital, Churney Road, during the 24 hours ending yesterday, show:—Admitted, 1; died 2; and remaining under treatment, 4—three being males and one female.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m. 23rd March to 7 a.m. 24th March, six have been admitted, one died, two discharged cured, three convalescent, twenty-nine remaining under treatment.

CORRECTIONS.

Dr. S. Divan, medical officer of the Jain Plague Hospital, writes to inform us that the late Dr Hyams was not admitted into that hospital, as erroneously stated. Dr. Hyams, who was an Israelite, was treated at home by Dr. Yersin from the commencement of the attack. Drs. Dahda and Divan were simply watching the case, and did not treat until Dr. Yersin asked them to do so on Friday morning last.

A correspondent writes:—May I ask you to be so good as to contradict a statement made in your issue of yesterday under the heading, "The Khoja Plague Hospital," relating to the treatment of a Khoja lady, the relative of Mr. Sulieman Somji. The lady in question was not treated in the Khoja Hospital at all, but in the house of Mr. Rahim Cassum, in the Chukla, by Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, assisted by two nurses. The hospital was not ready then.

DAMAUN.

The casualties of Tuesday, writes our correspondent, are as follows:—(1) The daughter of Manecklal Narsidass died, according to a doctor's certificate, of fever and complications in Vania Vad. (2) A mochi died, behind Vania Vad, of bubonic fever. (3) A dead body was found floating near the sea-shore on the side of Lower Damaun, evidently thrown in by somebody. (4 and 5) Two dead bodies, partly devoured by wild animals, were found near Serra de Cruz Hill. Dr. Kalapesi, deputed by Dr. Haffkine, arrived here, this morning, at 6-30, and was welcomed by upwards of a hundred persons, headed by Shet Sorabji, at the entrance to the city, and conducted to Shet Sorabji's house, where, until noon, he inoculated with Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic lymph about seventy persons, who were either Shet Sorabji's friends, or members of his family. The inoculation will be resumed at 2-30 p.m., in the Government School building, lent by the Governor for the purpose.

THE PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sum previously subscribed	21,492	6	9
Bai Jerbanu Dersha Bilimoria, in pious memory of her husband	5	0	0
Bai Goolbai Dadabhoy Bilimoria, in pious memory of Mother Kolibai	5	0	0
Child Keki and Child Sheroo (Bilimoria).	2	0	0
Bai Bahai Pestonjee Shapurjee Nariel-wala in memory of her mother Goolbai	10	0	0
Mr. Cowasji Dinshaw Adonwala, in memory of his relation Mr. Nussorwanji Cowarjee Adenwalla	100	0	0
Bai Jeebai Rustonji Batliwala, in memory of her parents (through Kaiser-i-Hind).	25	0	0
Mr. Kaikhushroo Dosabhoy Marker (Nursery)	7	0	0
Bai Dhunbaiji Kaikhushroo Marker (Nursery)	5	0	0
Mr. Bomanjee Sorabjee Mehta (Aden)	5	0	0
A Zoroastrian lady, in memory of her aunt, Abhaiji	5	0	0
Mr. Manockji Dorabjee Pavri, in memory of his eldest son Merwan	10	0	0
A Zoroastrian lady, in memory of her mother, Avabai	5	0	0
A Zoroastrian lady, in memory of her son, Jehangir	5	0	0
In memory of Bai Aimaz Edulji Modi, from a relation	20	0	0
In memory of Mr. Framji Pestonji Tenthand (through Mr. N. N. Guzdar).	25	0	0
Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Colabawala, in memory of his father	9	8	0
The Zoroastrians of Lahore collected at a jasan ceremony	67	0	0
From the Estate of the late Mr. Sanaksha Framjee Cooper (through Dr. Hiramanek)	30	0	0
Mr. Shapurjee Framjee Cooper, in memory of his brother, Savaksha	10	0	0
Bai Rustombai Hirjibhoy Framjee Cooper, in memory of her relation, Savaksha (through Dr. Hiramanek)	10	0	0
Bai Ruttonbai Hirjibai Framji Cooper, (through Dr. Hiramanek)	30	0	0
Mr. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Dalal (through Rast Goftar)	10	0	0
Mr. Dorabjee Jamshedji Shroff, in memory of his relation, Buchoobai Edulji Shroff	5	0	0
Mr. Edulji Shapurjee Shroff, in memory of his wife, Sirinbai	5	0	0
Bai Humlibai Dhunjibhoy Edulji Luvangia, in memory of her daughter, Buchoobai	5	0	0
Mr. Bomanji Dhunjibhoy Luvangia, in memory of sister, Buchoobai	10	0	0
Mr. Ardeshir Bejonjee Chulla in memory of his friend's wife, Buchoobai	5	0	0
Mr. D C T	50	0	0
The Zoroastrians collected at jusun ceremony (through Mr. Bahadurjee)	68	0	0
Mr. Merwanji Hirjibhoy Bulliwala, (through Dr. Hakim arj e)	50	0	0
Mr. Ruttanji Edulji Kanga (through Dr. Bahadurjee)	25	0	0
Mr. Rustomji F. Bathena, in memory of his friend Mr. K. E. Banji, (through Dr. Bahayurjee)	50	0	0
Mrs. Avabai Dhunjibhoy, of Ravenswindi, monthly donation for March (through Dr. Bahadurjee)	25	0	0
Ditto. for April and May in advance through Dr. Bahadurjee	50	0	0
A Furthosti (through Dr. Bahadurjee	15	0	0
Messrs. A. M. Malon, R. E. Mody, E. R. Papa, K. R. Wallace, J. J. Khambhita, T. N. Pavri, and M. A. Sanjana Rs. 5 each, in memory of their late lamented friend, Framroze H. Bode (through Dr. Bahadurjee)	35	0	0
In memory of mother, Dhunbaiji, (through Dr. Bahadurjee)	10	0	0
Mr. H. M. Chichgar (through Dr. Bahadurjee)	50	0	0
	22,355	6	9

SUBURBAN BURIALS IN COMPOUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is not very long ago that "Solomon Eagle," writing of suburban graveyards, pointed out in your columns that, "in the present defective condition of the law in suburban towns, bodies can with impunity be buried in private compounds." He also referred to the solicitude of Government in these matters, shown by the nature of the queries in their instructions of March 1895:—"Are the dead buried in a special cemetery? Are any buried in compounds or within Municipal or village limits?" Your correspondent was right in his forecast. The grandson of the Khot of this village—now crowded with fugitives from the city—died of the plague here on the 22nd instant, and the body, instead of being interred in the village cemetery—or, better still, at a longer and safer distance,—was buried in a private compound, hardly ten feet from the highway, and in the immediate neighbourhood of human habitation! It is needless to say that the occupants of the house near the grave have fled in terror to Bombay. Mr. Hudson, the Assistant Collector, I know, has been taking stringent measures here to keep off plague. He has had dangerous huts burnt, and I hear one or two infected bodies of Hindus exhumed and cremated, and I hope it only needs that he should be apprised of the above fact, in order that further burials of the nature pointed out may be effectually stopped.—Yours, &c.,

Malad, March 24. DHANGAR.

HACK VICTORIAS VS. PLAGUE VANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This morning as I was walking down the Girgaum Back Road I beheld at some distance a large and motley crowd pressing close against a Municipal plague van. I hurried up to the spot with a view of ascertaining how ingressed one is likely to be by a scene which I rightly understood was being enacted in connection with the removal of a plague-stricken patient to a hospital. The crowd was composed of Mahomedans, Hindus, Parsees, and others, including the combustible element, furnished by the presence of some wild-looking and gigantic Pathans. The temper of the mob had risen to a high pitch, and had there been but a fanatic to take the lead and light the match a fearful fracas might have resulted, the van would have been broken into splinters, some skulls fractured, and innocent spectators like myself sent to jail. Fortunately there was no disturbance. Sorrow was marked upon every countenance, and a funereal silence pervaded the whole scene which, when broken was only by the sighs and sobs and moans and groans of the women and ejaculations of commiseration from the men. The doors of the van were wide open, and revealed the grim spectacle of a bed, made up much in the fashion of a Hindu bier. The van itself but for the yellow colour, looks a veritable hearse. As soon as the patient stepped out of his house, and was seen by the mob, a doleful hum ran through it. One exclaimed: "Before the man is dead he is carried like a corpse." Savitri, with tears in her eyes, solliloquized. "To-day for him; to-morrow for me." There were many who made exclamations of the foulest abuse. Without being sentimental, I must frankly confess that the ambulance paraphernalia in every detail made one believe that the patient was being taken alive to his last resting place with police and military honours! I do not wish to make the confusion of the authorities more confounded, but one cannot help dropping a sarcasm, by the way, on the stupid choice of the method of conveying patients to hospitals at present in vogue. In my humble opinion, an ordinary victoria, from the way in which it is upholstered, and in fact from every point of view, is infinitely preferable to the miserable, ominous, and most uncomfortable yellow hearse. What sanitary advantages are claimed for the one over the other it is difficult to comprehend, though it would be interesting to learn. But I am sure a service of special reserved victorias, without any bubonic fever flags, would prove less repulsive, and more suitable than the four-wheeled kennels now plying. It is with difficulty that a patient can get into a plague van, and he cannot make himself snug there, but must squat down, and how delightful the jolting must prove when the hearse is in motion can better be imagined than described. It must be remembered that the sick that are removed to hospitals can often walk, and with little assistance could very easily enter a victoria without exciting the notice of a single passer-by, much less bringing together such a large and dangerous mob, as the one alluded to above. The same sense of comfort which one feels when ensconced in a victoria cannot be claimed for the plague van. It is looked upon as a great ignominy to be conveyed in the Municipal car, and the sooner it is put out of service, the better. There is nothing whatever to recommend its continuance, and if victorias, instead of plague vans, are used, much of the disaffection which at present exists will vanish.—Yours, &c.,

March 23. A GIRGAUMITE.

A WARNING FOR DHARAVI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has been suggested in your paper that competent persons be sent out to visit and inspect the sanitary conditions of places that are yet free from the plague or where the pestilence has not yet gained a firm ground. I now beg to call the attention of the authorities to Dharavi island, which lies north-west of Salsette. The island of Dharavi has a large population. Of the villages it contains, Gorai, Utan, and Manori are the most productive. Gorai has a large area of cocoanut plantations, and also extensive manufacture of chunam; Manori, likewise, has a large export trade in chunam, and both Manori and Utan send thousands on thousands of tons of onions to Bombay. Gorai also raises a large crop of onions; Manori and Utan send out fish, and the total export trade of the island of Dharavi is of enormous bulk. Despite the large income Government derive from various sources, there is not a single medical man throughout the length and breadth of the Dharavi island, and this want is daily, nay hourly felt. One regrets to find that at this time of anxiety nothing has been done to establish any ready means of relief. Up to now, plague has not really broken out in the island of Dharavi, but there are good reasons for anxiety. Dead rats were found in certain dwellings at Utan, and certain families have changed these abodes. At Manori, not very long ago, a boy came to his home suffering from plague, and died; and at Gorai, in December, a suspicious case of bubonic occurred and ended fatally. Fevers of a bad type are prevalent, but there is a desire on the part of the people concerned to prevent their existence. It is high time for Government to depute competent persons with authority to make house-to-house visitation to find out the real state of things, and, if need be, separating the unhealthy from the healthy. If the authorities are not prompt in taking measures in this direction, the fault will be at their door. It means a danger to public health and, perhaps, destruction of hundreds of valuable lives.—Yours, &c.,

Gorai, March 22. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your leader of the 22nd inst., you allude to the fact that "the segregation camps provided by the Municipality, the Public Works, the Police authorities, and private firms, have remained empty, even when offered rent free," but you do not refer to the camps erected by Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram. The camps erected by the Municipality and other bodies are not suited to the condition of the people, and were so repulsive in appearance, that they offered no inducement to people to reside in them, although they suffered heavily on account of the plague. But the camp erected by Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram, at Feras Road, has its own charms. I was much pleased at the neat and commodious manner in which they are erected. He has erected about twenty-five quarters, each consisting of two rooms, with a small bath compound in front. They are not exposed at the top, or at the bottom, as other quarters are, and are so nicely arranged that the whole scene is pleasing to the eye, and such as would induce persons in need to resort to them without difficulty. The relation of mine, who had the misfortune to lose a promising young son, was prevailed upon by me to leave his house, and to go to one of the camps, and though he was much averse to go to the other camps, he overcame his scruples on seeing the camp erected by Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram, and removed to one of the quarters with his family and children without the least hesitation. I understand that all these quarters have been occupied, and there are many other applicants, and the owner intends to add others for their accommodation. Of late, we have been hearing a great deal of talk in and out of the Corporation, but this is the only instance in which practical steps have been taken to meet the requirements of people in these critical times. People have begun to appreciate the advantages of segregation, and if such pleasing and comodious arrangements are offered, they would voluntarily do what is necessary to stamp out the pestilence. I am pleased to read the reports regarding the working of the several hospitals, and it is almost certain that if people resort to these useful institutions at the earliest indication of the malady, many lives will be saved. It is a matter for regret that our Hindu brethren do not apply themselves to this subject with the same sympathetic feeling as our friends, the Parsees, or Khojas. It is true that a Hindu hospital is in existence; but those who have watched its progress must admit that it is not sufficient for the requirements of the Hindu community. I hope the Hindu shettias will unstring their purses, and do something to erect, other hospitals and render them not only sufficient for the requirements of the Hindu community, but also more attractive.—Yours, &c.,

March 23. CHAK MAK JUNG.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, AND SULPHUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Diseases that are due to the introduction of bacteria into the vascular system should invariably have as their basis of treatment some dilute mineral acid powerful enough to act as an effectual bactericide upon the blood. For ages it has been the custom of all civilized countries to burn sulphur in times of pestilence to the end that the pestilence may be stamped out; and its efficacy to this end cannot be gainsaid. The influence of the gas that is evolved from burning sulphur extends not only to the atmosphere, but also to all living creatures within that atmosphere. When sulphur burns in air a gas called dioxide of sulphur is evolved, which tends to uniformly diffuse itself through the atmosphere. In its most rarified state it is respirable. By its inhalation into the lungs it is absorbed into the blood, whereby chemical combination with the water of the blood, its nature is changed into that of sulphurous acid. Sulphurous acid is a powerful bacteriocide, and all bacteriæ that may have found access into the blood will be instantly destroyed by its action.

On this principle, a treatment for cholera has been based. The features of cholera must be stopped by stimulating the bowels to proper action, at the same time that the cause, which is a microbe, is overcome. The latter object is gained by the internal administration of two drops of liquid dioxide of sulphur, and the former by two drops of crystallised oil of thyme, both given upon some sugar, followed by a glass of water, which, by combining with the dioxide of sulphur, changes its chemical nature and forms sulphurous acid. On the same basis the treatment of bubonic plague may be framed. The special feature of this disease is a high fever, which leads to the congestion of various organs of the system, and the cause is a microbe. The cause may be overcome by first internal administering about two minims of dioxide of sulphur, with a glass of water, to the patient, and, then, after the lapse of about a quarter of an hour, or so, three grains of colomel to relieve the congestion of the several organs, and confine the cause, or, the microbe to life during decision of physicians; but one thing is certain, viz., that in times of pestilence no better prophylactic against the prevailing disease can be used than one dose of dilute sulphuric acid, one part of the acid to ten of water, about ten or fifteen drops of this solution twice a day, constituting the dose for adults. For children, of course, it should be about one-third the quantity.—Yours, &c.,

JAMES BROWN.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FROM BORIVLI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the Local Government has appointed a Committee under the presidency of General Gatacre, with the view of suppressing the bubonic plague in as economical a manner as possible, I beg to draw the attention of the good General, under whose guidance the plan of the Committee's operations is to be soon carried out, to the following suggestions:—If segregation is considered absolutely necessary, even at this stage, the leading men of several communities should be taken into the Committee's confidence, and this part of the work be put into operation only by the agencies of force and persuasion mainly. Police aid to be dispensed with as far as possible. To have due regard for the ways, customs, and religious susceptibilities of natives of the land. Natives, as a rule, dislike going to hospitals, even in cases of extreme necessity. So in order to bring them round in regard to this matter the hospitals to be managed in a way that such institutions may become popular with orthodox Hindus and Mahomedans. Avoid having recourse to brute force under any circumstances whatsoever. The respect to the privacy of Native ladies to be carefully attended to, and the lady doctors to treat female patients in hospitals. Equal treatment to be accorded to all, irrespective of caste, colour, and creed. Most of the above suggestions are included in the Government resolution, and, no doubt, special attention is being paid to them by the Gatacre Committee. But still I would urge the necessity of greater attention to the Government directions, especially to those above referred to. In conclusion, I make no doubt in observing that if the above suggestions are acted upon in their entirety, the laudable efforts of the Committee will be crowned with success, unique in itself, and it will earn the blessings of millions of poor innocent souls, not to say about the consequent blessings of the millions of the mute population inhabiting the *urbs prima in India*.—Yours, &c.,

JAINULAL GHILABHAI DESAI.

A WORD FOR THE JUSTICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At present, it seems, everybody is eager to rush into print with all sorts of crude ideas, and not wishing to trouble your readers unnecessarily, I had up to now remained quiet, resting content with making what suggestions I thought fit to make to the parties concerned. But to-day I am obliged to raise my humble voice, and write the following few lines, for which I offer no apology for self-evident reasons. At a critical time like the present, when H. E. the Governor has, in a kindly manner, asked the assistance of the J.P.'s, the justices should be ready to respond to the call with such public spirit as his Excellency has expected them to evince on this occasion; and, indeed, many a justice has begun the work right earnestly. But what really surprises me to see is that some justices are raising sentimental questions of rank and status, some are claiming carriage allowances, and some even asking to be given a badge, so as to be easily recognised by the people as J.P.'s. The present, to my mind, is not the time for raising questions like these. Some of these involve questions of principle, and there will be time enough hereafter for ventilating their grievances, if any. It is, indeed, a whimsical idea to think that the justices can be recognised only when they are given a badge, and that then only they can perform their work with dignity. Surely, my brother justices must be well aware of the fact that when the Government appoints justices, it is with the full knowledge that the person on whom it confers the honor is a gentleman, who is held in respect by the people, and who holds some social position not only in his own community, but also in other communities. Besides the duties now entrusted to them are of so delicate a nature that they should make no fuss, nor a vain show of dignity in the execution thereof—these duties require to be performed in a manner that befits a wise, discreet, and humble citizen. I fear the justices who have raised these questions have not raised themselves in the estimation of the Government.

I hope no one will any more discuss such trivial matters, and thus create uneasiness and dissatisfaction amongst the people. This is not the time to be sensitive about names or dignity. "Work, work, and work" should be the motto of all sensible people." If one needs an example to follow in this direction, none better could be found than the one of Government itself, and notably of the Gatacre Committee, who are so constant and diligent in the performance of their hard and laborious duties.—Yours, &c.,

March 23. NANABHAI R. RANINA.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

MR. BHOWNAGGREE'S VIEWS.

MR. M. M. BHOWNAGGREE, M.P., writes thus, on the above subject, in the columns of "To-morrow":—The harrowing details which are daily being furnished by the enterprise of our prominent newspapers, and the returns supplied by official department, both in India and here, leave no room for doubt that in point of intensity and range the famine of 1896-97, will surpass all previous famines since the establishment of our rule in India. Dismal as this prospect is, it is considerably modified by the consumption that the almost perfect organisation for the relief of sufferess which the supreme and local governments have, without loss of time, created all over the vast tracts that have fallen under the clutches of this terrible calamity, has so far successfully combated against its worst consequences. From the experience of previous famines, it was authoritatively said down on the last occasion when the Southern provinces of India were overtaken by a scarcity, second only to that in extent which at present prevails, and almost equal to it in severity, that the Government was responsible for the of saving life by all the available means in its power. Whether this limitation of the responsibility and functions of Government is just and sound, is a question which doubtless admits of discussion: but it must be freely confessed that although not ambitious, the principle established thereby is humane, and that its wisdom is justified from the fact, that in spite of the dire and lingering distress of the present affliction no appreciable number of lives has been sacrificed to the pangs of hunger, a distinct improvement in this respect on the system of relief adapted on previous occasions.

The districts affected by the present famine are

NOT CONFINED TO ANY PARTICULAR AREAS,

but range from north to south and east to west over the whole Continent; the North-West Provinces and Oudh, Bengal, Bombay, the Central Provinces, and the Punjab feeling its effects more severely than Madras Burma, Berar, and Rajputana. The number of sufferers up to date, ranging from the million and a-half of the first-named districts down to a couple of thousand in Rajputana, is just bordering upon three millions, and compared with the number of men employed on relief-works in 1877, the number so relieved to-day is considerably more than double. If the distress of twenty years ago was described as transcending in magnitude any similar calamity during the present century, how can the awfulness of the distress of the present year, as suggested by these figures, be adequately delineated?

In the face of this situation, it would be useful briefly to inquire whether in pre-British times India suffered as frequently and as severely from famines as she has done since. Although this question has been often discussed and has often answered, still with the recurrence of every fresh scarcity it is startled anew by those who maintain that the system of British administration is so costly that it has been draining the life-blood of India and impoverishing the people to such an extent as to disable them from battling with the evils of sc

WRITERS AND READERS.

PEOPLE have been looking forward to the paper in which Mr. Gladstone will deal with the Pope's deliverance on Anglican Orders. It can now be stated that Mr. Gladstone has decided to publish this paper in the first volume of his new series of "Gleanings." That fact will add to the interest of the volume, which, as Mr. Murray hopes, will be ready before Easter.

The new volume of Mr. Justin McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times" will come right up to the present year. The precise period covered is indicated in the sub-title, which runs "From 1880 to the Diamond Jubilee." Needless to say, these years include the definite rise of Irish Home Rule as "practical politics." The volume, as a picture of recent days, is really complete in itself and so may be read.

The next notable biography will be that of Dr. Jowett, which may be looked for with certainty before the end of the month. His biographers are his literary executors, Dr. Evelyn Abbott and Dr. Lewis Campbell. They have had a great deal of material to select from, and indeed one of their difficulties has probably lain in this plenitude. The biography will contain three portraits of Jowett, showing him at various periods of his life. In all of these one finds the gleam of that rich personality which made Jowett so attractive.

There appeared recently an English translation of M. Leroy Beaulieu's well-known work, The Empire of the Tsars and the Russians. Complimentary copies were forwarded to certain officials connected with the St. Petersburg Library and the Russian Department of Education. These have been returned to the publishers by the St. Petersburg Post Office, their delivery being forbidden. The meaning of this must be that the book—anyhow, the English edition—has been placed on the Russian *index expurgatorius*. Oddly enough, it was translated into English by a Russian lady, Madame Ragozin.

A book which in some sense suggests Mr. Bryce's American Commonwealth is about to be published by Messrs. Macmillan. Its title is The English Constitution, and its author an American, Professor Macy, of Iowa College. Professor Macy has had the counsel of Mr. Bryce and of other English authorities including Sir Frederick Pollock and Professor Kirkpatrick. He mentions that his basis of information has been two-fold—firstly a study of the standard historical writings, secondly two periods of residence in England. He states with effect a fact sometimes forgotten, that up to the end of last century the history of the English Constitution is also the history of America.

A word has already been heard about the Pamphlet Library which Mr. Arthur Waugh is editing for Messrs. Kegan Paul. The first volume is nearly ready, and to some it may be the most interesting, since it consists of political pamphlets. These have been selected and arranged by Mr. A. F. Pollard, a young Oxford man whose qualities for the task will be apparent in his introduction and notes. The latter provide a brief history of each pamphlet, as for example of the one written by Burke on A Regicide Peace. The subject here was the Malmesbury peace mission to the French Directorate in 1796.

Sir Lewis Morris's publishers have prepared quite a big edition of his forthcoming volume of Selections. The volume runs to between three and four hundred pages, and includes verse from all the writer's works. It is twenty-five years since he issued his first volume and nineteen since the Epic of Hades appeared. Of it forty editions have been called for, which is surely an encouraging fact to poets generally. Sir Lewis has given much care to his Selections, and another fact to be mentioned is that they will appear in America on the same day as here—namely, the 15th inst.

A veteran of the Indian Mutiny, General McLeod Innes, V. C., has written a critical narrative of that tremendous struggle. It will be published by Messrs. Innes under the title The Sepoy Revolt. General McLeod Innes was one of the defenders of Lucknow, and of that and other experiences he has already given us a personal record. In the new book his broad aim has been to treat of the whole mutiny in a historical way.

A book relating to another trying period in the British Administration of India is also announced by Messrs. Innes. It is called the Sikhs and the Sikh Wars, and is an account of the rise, conquest, and annexation of the Punjab State. The writers are General Sir Charles Gough, V. C., and Mr. Arthur D. Innes. The former is the nephew of Lord Gough, who had charge of the English forces in the Sikh campaigns.

Professor Bradley is editing the letters and other literary remains of Mr. R. L. Nettleship. They will appear in two volumes with a memoir and a couple of portraits. The work is being published by Messrs. Macmillan, who also make several other announcements. Professor Buchheim, of King's College, is preparing a series of selections from Heine, Dr. Mahaffy has been at work on A Survey of Greek Civilisation, which may be expected shortly. Professor Palgrave's Landscape in Poetry appeared the other day, and a volume by him in the Golden Treasury Series is on the way. It is an anthology of the best songs and lyrical poems in the English language.

Two very important works on the Navy will be published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. One of them, to which we made a general reference lately, is the five volume History from the earliest times to the present day, which Sir C. R. Markham, Captain Mahan, Mr. W. H. Wilson, and other well-known authorities are writing under Mr. Clowes's general editorship. The first volume, about to appear, brings the narrative down to Elizabeth's reign. But much the more interesting work will be Captain Mahan's Life of Nelson, a book as important, in many respects, as the one which made the author's reputation, and marked a new departure in the writing of naval history. The Life is, of course, a biography, but not in the limited personal sense. England's greatest seaman is treated as the embodiment of the sea power of great Britain. His career is made to illustrate the principles which the author has been the first to formulate, and the scientific enunciation of which has given him his pre-eminent position among historians of the sea. The Life, which is to be in two volumes, will contain a large number of maps, battle plans, and photogravure plates of various descriptions.

Mr. Traill's Lord Cromer, one of the volumes of Messrs. Bliss, Sands, and Foster's International Series, Public Men of to-day, will be published shortly. Since it was first announced as one of the series, the Dongola Expedition and the retreat of the Dervishes to Khartoum has taken place. So that the book will be all the better for the delay.

The historical novelist, said Macaulay, has appropriated the duty which the orthodox historian has neglected, of investing with the reality of human flesh and blood, beings which we are too much inclined to consider as personified qualities in an allegory. The professors and students of that unique and rapidly advancing institution, the University Extension College of Reading, are taking up the theme of the historical novel, seriously, in the interests of Letters and of History. A discussion on the fifty best historical English novels has begun in the College Journal. There is no question, says the Editor, that a carefully formed list of such novels would be a real boon to all of us who care for English literature. It is obvious that Scott alone can give the reading public a large slice of their fifty right off. In what regular history shall you find so living a picture of the Scotland of the eighteenth mid-century as in Scott's Waverly? What history gives so vivid a picture of the Middle Age on the Continent as Charles Reade gave in his Cloister and the Hearth, a work which some good judges have pronounced the best historical novel ever written?

In the first list published by the Editor, Kingsley's Hereward the Wake is mentioned as the best picture of the eleventh century, Scott's Ivanhoe as the best of the twelfth, Kingsley's Westward Ho! and Scott's Kenilworth, are given for the sixteenth, Shorthouse's John Inglesant, Scott's Old Mortality, and Blackmore's Lorna Doone for the seventeenth, and Thackeray's Esmond for the eighteenth.

Messrs. Longmans announce that they are about to publish a series of volumes under the title of The Oxford Library of Practical Theology. The editors are to be Mr. Newbolt, Canon and Chancellor of St. Paul's, and Mr. Brightman of the Pusey Church, Oxford. They will be assisted by well-known contributors. The series, say the publishers, will appeal rather to that large body of devout laymen who are not attracted by the more solid treatises which already exist; but who at the same time, it is believed, would gladly welcome well-considered and dogmatic instruction on matters in which they are so deeply interested.

Mr. J. W. Sherer, C. S. I., whose new story, A Prince of Islam, Mr. Sonnenschein is about to publish, was ex-Bengal civilian, who was for many years at Mirzapore. Zenana life, which he describes very, is of course, a subject of which very few (even of the worser half) know anything about. But all that, Mr. Sherer can draw it more vividly and fully than most people. The princess, as we inform us, marries an Englishman, her dear dead, subsequently returns home as an English wife. The princess follows to England and finds him there.

[illegible] inspired at the mass meeting held at [illegible], it is evident that Mr. Ritchie will at least the initial difficulties in the way of a solution of the Penrhyn Quarry dispute. Penrhyn has waived his objections to [illegible] accompanied by an outside interpreter [illegible] writer, and the men, on their side, [illegible] a Deputation, and have re-opened [illegible] not with him.

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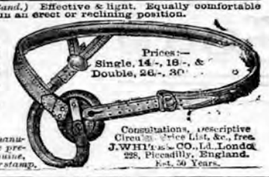
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Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of the Stiff Brush, then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine finish, which by a light rub with a soft cloth will become Brilliant, and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
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Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Metal Plate, Coach Glasses & Windows.
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It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
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IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

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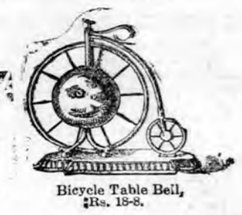

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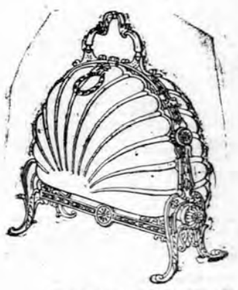

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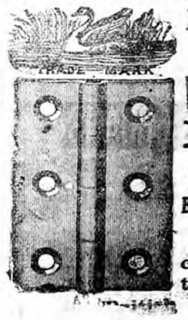

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